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LD131252 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Military Developments—An Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit an elementary school in Baghdad the morning of 13 October, killing 24 children and 1 woman, and wounding 228 other civilians, the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The "criminal" raid destroyed the school and surrounding houses. The communique warned that it is now time for Iraq's "devastating reply" and "great retaliation," adding that "they wanted a war of cities, then let it be so." In Iran, an IRGC statement cited by IRNA said the missile was aimed at the Iraqi Defense Ministry, noting that the attack was in response to recent Iraqi raids on Iranian civilian targets which included a school in Lorestan Province.

The attack followed a similar missile strike on the Iraqi capital the night of 10 October, acknowledged in an official Iraqi statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. The missile hit a residential district and caused civilian casualties, the Iraqi statement asserted. However, Tehran radio broadcast an IRGC announcement that the 10 October missile strike hit the "important" Al-Rashid garrison in Baghdad, adding that the attack was in response to Iraq's "criminal" acts including using chemical weapons. Another Tehran radio report spoke of an outbreak of bomb explosions in Baghdad, and an Iraqi Interior Ministry spokesman cited by INA confirmed that explosions took place at an ammunition depot south of Baghdad the night of 9 October, though he said they were the result of "technical causes."

Iraqi war communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses and Baghdad radio announced a new wave of air strikes on Iran 10-12 October. Targets included the Esfahan power station and oil refineries, the Tabriz power station, the Dehloran air base, and oil installations at Khorramabad, Tang-e Fanni, Bid Boland, and Ahvaz. The communiques also announced strikes on four maritime targets in the Gulf during the same period, and INA cited reports from London confirming hits on three tankers. Victims of the Iraqi attacks included a large Greek tanker and a Cypriot tanker which was hit by a missile that failed to explode, Athens radio noted.

The Iranian Air Force was also in action, hitting Iraqi targets in Irbil Province 11 October, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. Iranian gunboats attacked a Saudi tanker off the Dubayy coast early 13 October, AFP reported, citing Gulf shipping sources. There were no casualties and the ship sustained light damage, the report added.

Iranian Reaction to U.S. Attack—Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili delivered the Friday prayers in Tehran following the U.S.-Iran clash in the Gulf 9 October, Tehran radio reported. Musavi-Ardabili mentioned the U.S. attack on the Iranian speedboats and reaffirmed Iran's willingness for martyrdom in its confrontation with the United States.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati lodged two protests with the United Nations, one concerning the U.S. helicopter attack and the other on the attempt by a U.S. warship "to change the course of an unarmed patrol plane." Tehran radio noted. Also according to the radio, Velayati briefed foreign envoys on the "severity of the current explosive situation."

IRGC Commander Mohsen Reza'i was quoted by IRNA as saying Iran has "obtained and successfully copied" the U.S. Stinger missile. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi also mentioned the acquisition of Stinger missiles in a Tehran radio interview following a Cabinet meeting.

Iraqi Missile Acquisition—The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* reported that "an Arab state" has airlifted to Iraq "a number of long-range surface-to-surface missiles carrying powerful, explosive heads."

Iranian Internal Affairs

Two men convicted of complicity with Mehdi Hashemi were executed 7 October, IRNA announced.

Lebanon

Amal-Palestinian Clashes—Beirut radio and other local stations reported continuing clashes between Palestinian and Amal Movement gunmen east of Sidon 10-12 October. Amal stated that its men recaptured positions in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah in a swift military operation on 11 October, Beirut radio noted. However, Amal's move brought its fighters into conflict with the Popular Liberation Army, the Sidon-based militia linked with Mustafa Sa'd's Nasirite Popular Organization (NPO), according to an NPO source cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. The source added that in light of the clash with Amal, Sa'd will no longer mediate between Amal and the Palestinians. The radio noted estimates that 19 people from Amal, the NPO, and Palestinian organizations were killed in the fighting 11 October. An Amal statement carried by Beirut radio reaffirmed the Shi'ite movement's desire for an end to the "meaningless" war with the Palestinians and welcomed the "realistic" approach of "some" Palestinian organizations which have condemned the attempt by Yasir 'Arafat's men to expand outside the refugee camps.

Israeli Raid—Israeli warplanes attacked "terrorist" targets in the Al-Biqa' Valley 10 October, IDF radio announced. The pilots reported "accurate hits" on buildings and tents in an area east of Al-Qir'awn Lake. Palestinian sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio stated that the Israeli planes targeted PFLP positions at Yanta, wounding one PFLP member and narrowly missing some 300 PFLP fighters and officials who were holding maneuvers in the area. The aircraft fired rockets and bombs which hit a PFLP building and ammunition dump, the radio added. In another development, Israeli military sources denied Lebanese reports that an Israeli helicopter was shot down while carrying out search operations in southeast Lebanon later the same day, according to Israel's *'Al Hamishmar*. The Syrian Social Nationalist Party had claimed that its fighters downed one of several helicopters carrying out operations over the western slopes of Mount Hermon, Beirut radio noted.

Israel

Demonstrations and violence continued in the Gaza Strip over the weekend following last week's killing of four Palestinian gunmen in a shootout with security forces, *The Jerusalem Post* reported. In the old city of Jerusalem, 2,000 Muslim youths gathered to prevent members of the Jewish Temple Mount Movement from praying on the Temple Mount 11 October, IDF radio announced, adding that "after 3 hours of tension and recurrent violent clashes," the demonstrators were dispersed and the members of the Jewish group were allowed to tour the Temple Mount. Amman Television reported that the Jordanian foreign minister briefed representatives of the UN Security Council member-states on the "painful incidents" that took place at the Al-'Aqsa Mosque. Following the "stormy incident" on the Temple Mount, IDF radio announced "grave disturbances" in Ramallah where a Palestinian woman was killed and four others were wounded. *The Jerusalem Post* reported that the incident occurred when border police opened fire to disperse "rock-throwing rioters."

Iraq

Iran is "too cowardly" to confront the United States in the Gulf, President Saddam Husayn said in an interview published by Jordan's *Al-Dustur*. Saddam Husayn also confirmed that talks were held with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Jordan earlier this year which found the two leaders "poles apart." "We did not agree on anything," he stressed. INA denied a press report that Saddam Husayn and Al-Asad met 3 October, saying the report was "groundless" and merely "ridiculous nonsense."

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad and other senior officials met with the French foreign minister in the capital over the weekend, Damascus radio reported. The talks centered on the improvement of bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

Libya-Iran

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati delivered a message from the Iranian president to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi while on a visit to Libya, IRNA reported. Following his talks with Al-Qadhdhafi, Besharati stressed that solidarity between the two countries has been strengthened due to Iran's confrontation with the United States.

Libya, Syria on Arab Summit

Damascus Television announced that President al-Asad will attend the upcoming Arab summit in Amman. On the other hand, Tripoli Television reported that if Egypt's return to the Arab League is on the summit agenda, then Libya "will reexamine the question of attending."

Jordan

King Husayn reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war in a speech to a parliamentary session broadcast by Amman radio. Elsewhere in his speech, King Husayn mentioned the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, saying that efforts may be "deadlocked" due to intransigence on the part of the Israeli right wing. He also commented on the upcoming Arab summit in Amman, saying, "we hope this summit will be the collective step that opens a new era in which the Arab order recovers its health and credibility."

OPEC

The three-man OPEC delegation touring the Gulf countries continued its mission by visiting the UAE, Iraq, Qatar, and Iran. The UAE and Qatar, cited by WAKH and QNA, expressed "support" for OPEC efforts to monitor adherence to oil prices and production quotas. While not elaborating on content, INA reported that the delegation's talks in Iraq were "successful and useful." For Iran's part, President 'Ali Khamene'i stressed Iran's "firm support" for OPEC'S efforts, Tehran radio announced.

PLO

The PLO Central Council issued a communique following meetings in Tunis 5-7 October, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio reported. The Council, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, reaffirmed its stance on the occupied lands, the camps in Lebanon, the Arab summit in Amman, the Iran-Iraq war, the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, and the expansion and improvement of PLO-Arab relations.

Afghanistan

Blast in Kabul—A car bomb exploded near a mosque in Kabul killing 27 people and injuring 35, Kabul radio announced. An official statement expressed "deep hatred" toward the opposition "extremists" who carried out the "savage crime," adding that the attack would not deter the process of national reconciliation under way in the country.

Weapons Purchases—Party and state leader Najib empowered the government to purchase weapons from opposition members "who stop their combat operation," Kabul radio reported. Among the weapons eligible for purchase are Stinger and Blowpipe antiaircraft missiles.

Protest to Britain—In a protest note the British Embassy was accused of "guiding the illegal activities" of BBC journalists working in the capital, according to Kabul radio.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Iraqi-Syrian Officials Reportedly Meet 3 Oct

JN091016 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 9 Oct (QNA)—Well-informed Arab sources have stated that an Iraqi-Syrian meeting between ranking officials was held in an area on the Syrian-Iraqi borders last Saturday [3 October]. In its issue here today, *Al-Khalij* cites these sources as saying that the meeting, which was attended by ranking officials from the two countries, discussed bilateral relations, current developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in the Gulf region.

The sources added that the conferees also discussed developments related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the various efforts and ideas related to the issue of an international conference.

The sources did not specify the names of the Iraqi and Syrian officials who participated in this meeting, stating only that the meeting took place at a level higher than ministerial.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Confers With Chedli Klibi in Tunis

JN102131 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with Brother Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, in Tunis today. The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, today said the meeting dealt with the current Arab situation in general and the need to enhance Arab solidarity and to find ways to create an Arab situation capable of confronting challenges posed to the Arab nation.

WAFA added that the meeting also dealt with ways to make the next Arab summit in Amman a success, particularly in this crucial phase experienced by the Arab nation. The latest developmetns of the Palestine question on Arab and international levels were also discussed. Particular attention was paid to the systematic annihilation campaign against the Palestinian people being carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities in the occupied territories and in Lebanon. Also discussed was the need to pool Arab resources to confront this campaign.

Husayn's Envoy Conveys Invitation to 'Arafat

JN121828 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali has conveyed His Majesty King Husayn's invitation to the PLO Executive Committee chairman in Tunis to attend the Amman summit.

Palestinians Ask To Meet Shultz During Visit

JN122019 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has stated that several Palestinian notables in the occupied territory have asked to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his next visit to Israel. He added that the PLO has given these notables a green light.

Abu Iyad, who did not name these Palestinian notables, said they will discuss with the U.S. secretary the situation in the occupied territory which has been overwhelmed by a wave of violence for 12 days during which 10 people were killed. They will also emphasize to him their adherence to the PLO.

Khalaf on Peace Conference, Gulf, USSR

JN061941 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Oct 87 p 19

["Third and last part" of an interview with Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Mahmud Khalil; date and place not given

[Text] [Khalil] Permit me to move to the subject of the international conference. The main obstacle to this conference is Palestinian representation. How do you in the PLO view this subject?

[Khalaf] We insist on the PLO's full representation as in the case of all the other participants. The only other thing that we can accept is our inclusion in a joint Arab delegation in which we will participate in the name of the PLO. We reject anything else. This is because if we make any concession concerning the representation, the PLO will then cease to be an organization standing for liberation.

The main dispute between us and British colonialism and the Jewish Agency in the 1920's was over who represents the Palestinian people. Thus, any Palestinian figure who enjoyed public support at that time as the Palestinean people's legitimate representative was fought and opposed. The British and some Arabs fought Al-Haj Amin al-Husayni because he acquired a representational status.

Therefore, we say that the only thing we have achieved, agreed upon, and that has been unanimously accepted by the Arabs is the international and Arab recognition of the PLO as the Palestinean people's sole, legitimate representative. They are now trying to jump over this acheivement. What is the use of an international conference that rejects my identity, whether in terms of representation of national rights?

I do not crave international conferences. A conference that rejects my rights cannot possibly be an international conference but is instead a conference for betraying the

Palestinian cause. Neither the USSR, the PRC, nor France, for that matter, would accept a conference that does not represent the Palestinians.

[Khalil] But how does Abu Iyad see a way out of this dilemma in light of the current balance of power in the region and Israeli as well as U.S. opposition to the PLO's representation at the international conference?

[Khalaf] First, it is wrong to change our objectives concerning the international conference. The important means for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East are the well-known conditions concerning the Palestinians. These conditions are: the recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. This is what we must continue to reiterate.

The question is: Is it possible to achieve these matters under the current balance of power? Of course not, especially due to present inter-Arab conflicts, the Iraq-Iran war, and outside provocations. Iran's threats against the Kuwaiti economy are another factor. These threats pose a danger to every Arab family living in Kuwait and benefiting from its advanced economy.

Iran has forced Kuwait to spend its funds on arms and to seek Arab and foreign gurantees. Kuwait is a peaceful state in the region. Iran is also responsible for the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf and for the Mecca incidents. These incidents should not have taken place in a holy area where fighting and political conflicts are forbidden.

I believe that reducing the danger of a [foreign] naval presence in the region is possible through adopting a UN Security Council resolution providing for international protection of the Gulf. This should be everyone's goal.

These two countries, which are supposed to stand by the Palestinian cause, are fighting one another. To be honest, we thought Iran would make up for the loss of Egypt. But we were surprised when Iran opted for war and this war's continuation. How can I believe Iran's slogan concerning liberating Jerusalem? Will Jerusalem be liberated by Israeli weapons?

Despite all I have said, you ask me if the international conference would be held before the end of the year. I challenge anyone who says that there will be an international conference. There cannot possibly be any conference under the conditions we have set for achieving our rights.

An international conference guaranteeing all the Palestinian people's rights under the present balance of power, which favors Israel and the United States, is difficult to convene. This, of course, does not prevent us from calling for this conference and cooperating with our friends in its convocation. Please do not misunderstand me. We do not reject an international conference even under the present balance of power.

[Khalil] We understand from this that efforts being exerted to hold an international conference are not meant to hold a real conference, the type about which you spoke, but instead to liquidate the Palestine question.

[Khalaf] No, I did not say that. What I said is that considering the Arab and international balances of power, it is difficult to hold an international conference. However, this does not mean that it should not be demanded. We must rectify the balances of power and tilt them in our favor. Holding an Arab summit conference is in our favor.

Ending the Syrian-Iraqi and Palestinian-Syrian differences are favorable factors that will rectify the balances of power. Moreover, an Arab agreement to stop the Iranian threat in the Gulf will restore economic prominence to the Arabs. These steps lead to enhancing the balance of power in our favor.

Once we talk about the international conference according to an Arab resolution supported by all Arab countries, Washington will be prompted to speak to Israel in a language different from the present one. However, under the current disintegration, it will be difficult to hold an international conference.

Therefore, I said that under the current balance the conference will not be the conference we desire. I cannot call a conference an international conference without the Soviets or the PRC. Also, the Soviets or Chinese cannot participate in a conference designed to betray the Palestine question. I am confident of this because it is impossible for them to bargain over the Palestinian people's rights or the issue of their representation. Arab solidarity is essential so that the Soviets and Chinese will possess a power based on an Arab power.

[Khalil] How do you view the distribution of roles between the Likud and the Labor Party regarding the international conference?

[Khalaf] In my opinion, there is no distribution of roles. Regardless of this or that party, Israel wants this conference to be void of any of the contents we are demanding. This means that it will be a conference of false witnesses. Israel also refuses to give the conferees any power of arbitration. The conference thus will be a festival inaugurated in the presence of the five powers.

As soon as the opening ceremony concludes, these powers will withdraw and direct negotiations will begin. This is Israel's concept of the shape of the conference. It also does not want the PLO participating in the conference. It stipulates that there should be no talk about self-determination. Otherwise, why is there this insistence on Resolution 242?

If we attend the conference according to Resolution 242, there will be no national rights. The issue will be a problem of occupied territory whose borders need to be settled. The Israelis will then tell us that the Palestinian people in the interior are entitled to some sort of autonomy. They will also say: We are the ones who give them this autonomy and your problem, you in the PLO, is with the Arab countries. This means a settlement plan that we have opposed since 1952.

Fortunately, the Arabs do not want us to settle among them. Had we been an easy burden, the Arabs would have allowed us to settle among them a long time ago. Hence, I state that there is no basic difference between the Likud and Labor. Shamir does not want the Soviet Union to participate in the international conference because he wants to win something from the Soviet Union in order to improve his electoral position and guarantee emigration and the restoration of relations.

Therefore, he is vetoing the Soviet Union's participation. Both the Likud and Labor agree on rejecting the PLO's participation. If Shamir goes back on his present stands regarding the international conference and comes to an agreement with Peres, this would not change anything concerning our cause since the Likud and Labor are two sides of one coin. There is no difference between them concerning our rights, but only over the Soviet Union.

Peres says: We accept the Soviet Union, which cannot be ignored. Shamir says: We accept the USSR on conditions. The main topic on the agenda of Shamir's visit to Romania was mediation with the Soviet Union. He wants the latter to allow for Jewish emigration and the restoration of relations; he also wants to visit Egypt and meet with Mubarak. The other topics were marginal and worthless.

What I want to say and stress in this regard is that the disagreement between the Likud and the Labor Party regarding an international conference is concerns only the role of the Soviet Union and the PRC. As for the Palestinian subject, they are in agreement.

I must mention here that there are behind-the-scenes attempts in which parties from the Likud and Labor participate. These talks aim at making Gaza the beginning of a solution; that is, Gaza would be given to the Egyptians. They do not mind that negotiations would be held afterwards to give Gaza to the Palestinians, provided that this would be the beginning and the end of the solution.

The danger of this proposal is that if we in the PLO agree to the return of Gaza to the Egyptians, we would not be able to object to the West Bank's return to Jordan. Moreover, Gaza would not be returned completely: Only some overpopulated towns would be returned. They would be encircled by the Israeli Army for security. This means that they want to implement an amended Allon Plan.

Regrettably, some friends fall in this trap; they say: Let Gaza return to the Egyptians and then establish a Palestinian state that would serve as a start. If we agree, this would be as if we were telling the Palestinians in the West Bank: We have sold you, so give up. Also, I tell our friends that international agreements are not a game.

If we act as they council—Now we take Gaza and then we fool them and establish our state—Israel would be able to remove it in minutes because there would be no international agreement concerning it. For example, the reconciliation treaty between Israel and Egypt is linked to the presence of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv. If Egypt withdraws its ambassador and closes its embassy, Israel will then have the right to declare a state of war with Egypt.

Therefore, when our Egyptian brothers are pushed to close their embassy and they refuse, some feel that they are intransigent. This is not true. When Egypt decides to close this embassy, it must also be prepared for a war. Therefore, we would be offering Israel assistance in another way if we make the mistake of approving Gaza's return to Egypt.

[Khalil] But are there well-known Palestinian personalities who agree with this proposal?

[Khalaf] Regrettably, [former Gaza Mayor] Rashad al-Shawwa from time to time makes statements agreeing with this proposal. More than once we strongly told him: You are an old man, do not end your life under the suffering of the Palestinian people. If the Palestinian cause is liquidated, the Palestinian people will suffer thousands of times more than they do now.

[Khalil] Let us talk about your visits to the PRC and the socialist countries.

[Khalaf] Actually, the China visit was distinguished, especially since it came 17 years after my last visit to China. I was afraid of this visit, especially since I had some positive and negative ideas about China's policy. I was surprised by the grand welcome, which had a political, nonpersonal meaning. During the talks with the foreign minister and the party's general secretary, I put aside all my fears and explained why we reject the Camp David accords. I also discussed the state of our relations with Egypt and the confrontational countries. I raised the issue of an international conference, Chinese-Israeli relations, and the Gulf war.

Actually, I received clear, frank, and satisfactory answers. They affirmed that an international conference is the only possibility. They rejected an international conference without the PLO and the [issue of] national rights.

As for the issue of Chinese-Israeli relations, they said that due to the new open economic policy, some U.S. companies establish themselves with some Israeli staff without Chinese officials' knowledge. However, these Israelis have no direct relations with the Israeli Government. They told me that if some contacts were carried out within the United Nations, this was to explain China's unaltering stand. They also affirmed that they do not intend to establish relations with Israel if it does not withdraw from the 1967 territories. This means that their stand is similar to that of the USSR.

As for the Gulf war, they listened attentively to accusations leveled against them concerning arms sales to Iran and they denied these rumors. They also said: It is possible that a third party is selling these Chinese weapons without our knowledge, but we will investigate this matter at the highest levels. During this visit, I met with the 7-member Arab committee that was also visiting the PRC and was reassured by one of the brothers that China would play a more positive role. China issued an official statement to this effect.

I asked my Chinese comrades: Can I announce what we discused with you concerning relations with Israel and Iran and your position on the Iraq-Iran war? Their reply was: You can announce anything you want. This encouraged me to hold a news conference there.

As for my visits to the other socialist bloc countries, the truth is that we have continuous ties with them. I frankly and clearly discussed with them the subject of their contacts with Israel. Their reply was that they have interests in occupied Palestine that they had to investigate. They said that their relations with Israel would only be on the level of interest sections through other foreign embassies, so these relations would not develop any further. They also assured us that restoring relations will depend on Israel's position towards the international conference, Palestinian representation, and the independent state.

I must point out an important point here. We Arabs have failed in our relations with the socialist bloc countries, whether China or the USSR. If we could only invest a part of our Arab capital in joint ventures there, we would be able to exert enormous pressure through interests. In order to prevent the major powers from selling arms to Iran, we must base our relations not just on friendship and principles, but also interests.

[Khalil] But what about Soviet-Israeli contacts?

[Khalaf] The Soviets insist that there is no diplomatic relationship with Israel. I am certain that these political contacts do not mean the restoration of relations unless Israel agrees in general to an effective, not procedural, international conference and to the PLO's participation in this conference. But only God knows.

[Khalil] But don't you think that these contacts have had an effect on the positions of certain Western nations that hitherto have withheld recognition of Israel? By this I mean Greece.

[Khalaf] Greece is moving towards Israel, and it has been preceded there by Spain. It seems that there is U.S. pressure for establishing full relations between Greece and Israel. I believe this situation differs from that of the socialist bloc countries. We have reproached our Greek brothers. But I believe that the Arab dilemma is mainly responsible for this.

[Khalil] But have the Israeli-Soviet contacts given the Zionist entity greater legality in international forums and also harmed the Palestine question?

[Khalaf] I do not believe so. And, do not demand the impossible from your friends. They want to be represented in the international conference. Their absence would mean their disengagement from the Middle East. In order to be represented in the conference they must have ties with an important party. They say that these contacts do not mean a return to pre-1967 relations.

The official stand of the CPSU and its congresses says that there will be no relations with Israel before the return of the 1967 territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state through an international conference. While we consider any contact with Isrtael as wrong, we also say that we should encourage our friends in this trend.

[Khalil] What about the assassinations of Palestinian leaders now witnessed in the European arena? Is there any intention to retaliate against these aggressions in order to deter Mosad?

[Khalaf] I do not like to discuss this subject. We have decided not to engage in outside operations since 1974. Before that, however, whenever they killed one of our leaders we killed two of theirs.

If you go back to the official records of the United Nations you will find that they say we can no longer remain silent while we are being attacked.

So far, we have decided not to carry out outside operations. But if this Israeli practice continues, our only choice will then be to retaliate and forget about our previous decision. We will do this to have the country that does not reveal the identity of the culprits bear the political consequences.

I officially told the Greeks: If you announce the names of those who assassinated Muraysh and Khalid Nazzal, we will abide by our ban on outside operations, but if you do not announce their names, we will then feel free to choose the appropriate time and venue for retaliation. Regrettably, our friends have not announced their names so far. Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] will communicate this request to the Greek prime minister and his foreign minister.

[Khalil] How true are reports of Palestinian-Iranian contacts and how do you assess the relationship with Iran?

[Khalaf] It is an established fact that we have an office in Tehran that carries out its duties. During the Saudi-Iranian crisis, the Iranian Foreign Ministry asked us to intervene to lift the siege on the embassies. The Saudi Foreign Ministry responded positively to this. Relations after this point remained somewhat normal since there is a basic disagreement with the Iranians on the Iraq-Iran war and the Mecca incidents.

We are against Iran exporting its ideas and slogans at the expense of the region. We also suffer from this war politically, financially, and military.

In addition to this, the issue has unfortunately turned into a Persian-Arab issue and not into an Islamic revolution. The shah used to call it the Persian Gulf. The Islamic revolution assumed power and insisted on this appellation. What does this mean? This means that they want it to become a Persian gulf. They never thought of calling it the Islamic Gulf. They also still occupy the islands in the UAE that the shah had occupied. Are these Islamic ideas? Who will be able to convince me that Israeli weapons will liberate Jerusalem? I wonder who benefits from this war? Of course, Zionism benefits from its prolongation. That's why it has supplied Iran with weapons. How can I also become convinced that the United States wants to end this war?

[Khalil] Brother Abu Iyad, if the need arises to send Arab forces to the Gulf countries to counter the Iranian threat, will the Palestinian revolution send its forces to the Gulf?

[Khalaf] We will abide by any decision adopted by the Arab League. We were the first to call for a meeting of the Joint Arab Defense Council, which has not met for years. We will abide by what this council decides. This is from the Arab side.

As for the Palestinian side, we have issued instructions to every Palestinian in the Gulf countries to carry arms and defend Kuwaiti and Saudi territory and all the other Gulf countries. It is inconceivable for me to ask the Arabs to support me while I accept the occupation of Arab areas. What applies to our brothers in the Gulf applies to the Palestinians there or in any other Arab country.

[Khalil] This is my last question. A qualitative change has been observed in military operations in the occupied territories. Can you elaborate on the resistance leaders' policy in this respect?

[Khalaf] Military operations have not stopped. They intensify and abate in accordance with the available potentialities and capabilities. Intensifying operations is caused by many factors, primarily national unity, the exclusion by the Arabs of the military option, and the availability of capabilities and potentialities. All this has led to this qualitative change in military operations in the territories occupied in 1967 and 1948. We must also not forget that armed struggle is the most efficient means to force our enemy to recognize our rights.

Egypt

Reportage on Visit by Jordan's King Husayn

Arrives in Cairo 11 Oct

NC111050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1043 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a visit to Egypt during which he will have talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

NC111234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan held a private session of talks this afternoon. The Egyptian and Jordanian delegations also began their talks. Ambassador Husayn Hamami, Jordan's ambassador in Cairo, is taking part in the discussions. MENA has learned that the Jordanian king has conveyed congratulations, on his own behalf and that of the Jordanians, to President Mubarak on his reelection for a second term of office.

MENA has also learned that the two leaders will discuss current efforts to convene an international conference for Middle East peace and to remove the obstacles standing in the way of such a conference. King Husayn will also brief President Mubarak on the exchanges he had recently with several Arab leaders in order to reduce differences of opinion and prepare for the emergency Arab summit conference which will be held in the Jordanian capital on 8 November. The goal of the summit is to close Arab ranks in the face of the challenges to the region, and to achieve an Arab consensus on the steps required to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

Comments on Visit, Election

NC111535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—Earlier, King Husayn held a 3 and 1/2-hour meeting, which included a working lunch, with President Husni Mubarak. King Husayn stated after the meeting that the aim of his visit to Cairo was to congratulate President Husni Mubarak on his reelection for a second term in office. He said: I was pleased today to pay this visit to the Arab Egypt that is dear to us all in order to congratulate my dear brother, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, on his reelection to a second term in office and also to convey the Jordanian people's love, appreciation, and esteem.

Commenting on the current situation in the Gulf, King Husayn said: The situation there now is very dangerous and we are following it up with concern. We hope that this issue will be raised for discussion at the emergency Arab summit conference in Amman next month, he added, expressing optimism about the outcome of the summit. Responding to a question on whether he felt any real indications of a strategic change by Libya and Syria toward the Iraq-Iran war, the Jordanian monarch said that all these matters would be tackled by the Ammal summit conference.

Replying to another question on his optimism about securing decisive Arab support for Iraq in its war with Iran in light of the talks he had held with Arab leaders, King Husayn voiced hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference would be a real turning point in the Arab course and all issues of the Arab nation would be dealt with, as well as a new staging point from which to preserve the trust and perform the duty of safeguarding the homeland and defending its causes in a manner commensurate with the challenges facing the Arab nation. Asked about the concern of the Gulf states over any Iranian attack in retaliation for the American military presence in the Gulf waters, the king said: I believe that we all ought to be truly worried if we do not reorganize our ranks in the greater Arab homeland.

On his meeting with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, King Husayn said: Perhaps I will confer with the U.S. secretary of state at the conclusion of my official visit to Finland, which is scheduled to begin on Tuesday. I believe that I will meet with him again after he concludes his tour of the Arab region. [Passage omitted]

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC111407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—King Husayn of Jordan left Cairo this afternoon following a visit to Egypt of several hours. He was seen off at the airport by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, and Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture.

Reportage on Resignation of Cabinet

Consultations To Begin

NC121531 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1517 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi this evening, after which [Information Minister] Safwat al-Sharif announced that the Cabinet had resigned. Dr 'Atif Sidqi presented the letter of resignation to the Council of Ministers for review and will submit it to President Husni Mubarak later today. This evening, he will begin consultations for forming a new cabinet after he receives a letter of designation from President Husni Mubarak to form a new one. The consultations are expected to continue throughout today and tomorrow. The new government is due to be sworn in in front of President Mubarak on the day after tomorrow, Wednesday.

Mubarak Discusses Changes

NC121734 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr 'Atif Sidqi at the Presidential Office in Heliopolis this evening. After the meeting, Dr 'Atif Sidqi announced that he had submitted his government's resignation to his excellency the president, who accepted it and presented him with a letter of designation to form a new cabinet. Dr Sidqi stated that the new cabinet will be formed tonight and then be sworn in at 'Abidin Palace at noon tomorrow.

His excellency announced that there will be only limited changes to the new cabinet, adding that these changes will include four ministers in the tourism and services sector. He stated that all the deputy prime ministers will keep their posts and that a new post will be created for a minister of state, who will assist the prime minister. Dr Sidqi said that the new cabinet will be made up of 32 ministers instead of 31 as in the outgoing government, adding that there will be no merging of ministries. His excellency also said that the appointments of governors will be announced on Saturday [17 October].

New Cabinet Sworn in 13 Oct

NC131017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0953 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (MENA)—Members of the new government took the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis today. The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr Zakariya 'Azmi, presidency secretary general; Major General Hasan al-Akhras, chief aide-de-camp; and 'Abd al-Mun'im Salim, presidency first secretary.

Mubarak Specifies Tasks

NC121944 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak asked Prime Minister Designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi to form a new Council of Ministers today. In the letter of designation, President Mubarak emphasized the importance of providing stability for and continuing the national action program, which he is always careful to maintain because it is a basic condition for progress and growth and for the implementation of a well-grounded plan of comprehensive economic and social development.

The letter of designation specified five tasks which President Mubarak took care should be among the priorities of the new government. These priorities are: increasing national production, reforming the educational system, attaining a substantial leap in tourism, improving housing and public health services, and completing a comprehensive plan to develop Egypt's administrative system in cooperation and coordination with the People's Assembly.

President Mubarak expressed his appreciation for the persevering and sincere efforts which the government has made since Dr Sidqi assumed the post of prime minister.

Appoints Armed Forces Chief

NC122100 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has issued a decree providing for the retirement of Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, as his legal term of service has expired. Lt Gen al-'Urabi has been appointed chairman of the board of the Arab Industrialization Organization. President Husni Mubarak has also issued a decree promoting Major General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf to the rank of lieutenant general and appointing him Armed Forces chief of staff as of tomorrow, 13 October.

Protest Made to Israel Over Gaza Shootings

NC111329 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today and notified of Egypt's deep concern over the recent incidents in the Gaza strip. The charge d'affaires was asked to relay to his government Egypt's desire and request that such incidents be halted.

A Foreign Ministry official said that Israeli soldiers had fired at unarmed students inside their educational institutions and that acts of this kind do not serve peace or promote the political climate needed for peace and stability. The incident, he added, increases tensions at a time when international and regional efforts to promote the peace process are being exerted with the goal of holding an international conference which could lead to a peaceful, just, and honorable settlement and to the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Abu Ghazalah's Visit to Washington Postponed

NC111949 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—The MENA military editor has learned that the Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production's, visit to Washington has been postponed to a date which will be set later. It should be recalled that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was scheduled to visit the United States in October for talks on promoting economic and military cooperation between the two countries.

Libya

Leader Cables Gorbachev on U.S. in Gulf

LD091709 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Oct (JANA)—The brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution has sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee. Here is its text:

The U.S. military aggression against Iran inside Iran's borders and thousands of miles away from U.S. borders is a denigration of security and peace and of others' right to live in freedom and peace on earth. This is also a repeated exercise of official state terrorism, which has become normal policy for the United States.

The entire earth has become a vital sphere for the United States, which has now exceeded Nazism, which made Europe alone a vital sphere for Germany and which also resulted in an anti-Nazi international alliance to eliminate it because of the danger its might had at that time become for the world. There are no longer limits to U.S. interests. The Jamahiriyah's possession of the Gulf of Sidra threatens U.S. interests; the Iranian people's revolution for their liberation is a threat to the United States; Nicaragua's desire to live freely within its borders threatens the United States; the actions and reactions inside Poland threaten the interests of the United States; Aozou threatens the United States; and the testing of a Soviet missile in the ocean 1,000 km away from the borders of a U.S. colony was also deemed a threat to the United States.

As a major power in the world and a guarantor of world peace in accordance with postwar international arrangements, the Soviet Union is not expected by the earth's peoples to stand idly by in the face of the dangerous U.S. policies that have become a threat to peace and to all peaceful peoples. The peoples believe that a superpower's deterrent force, its permanent seat on the Security Council, and its right of veto are there to be used for preserving world peace and not for these superpowers' national peace. The need for the Soviet Union to practice the policy of deterrence thus lies at the core of its international obligations as a superpower enjoying these privileges for this purpose. From now on, any disregard of the policy of tyranny practiced by the United States is considered to be a foresaking of world peace and neglect of a vital international duty. The peoples are forced to unite in an international front to resist the tyranny of neo-Nazism so that mankind may live in peace.

In order to remove terrorism, to avoid the disaster, and to save freedom and peace, the United States and its allies must immediately withdraw from the Arab Gulf and Chad, and the United States should immediately cease its involvement and terrorism in Nicaragua and Panama. The Mediterranean should be free from the superpowers' fleets and be declared a zone of peace, as a complementary step to abolishing intermediate-range missiles in Europe. If this does not happen, the preliminary [European missile] agreement will be surrounded by danger and failure.

Al-Qadhdhafi Phones Bendjedid on Union

LD101654 Tripoli JANA in English 1456 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—A telephone conversation took place yesterday between the leader of the revolution and President Chedli Bendjedid, the president of the Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Political Bureau of the FLN Party, held a telephone conversation yesterday. [sentence as received]

The conversation discussed the unionist steps between the Arab people in the two countries and the gross American intervention in the internal affairs of the two countries as well as the American military intervention in the Arab Gulf.

Iranian Minister Besharati Visits Tripoli

Promised Support by Al-Talhi

LD091848 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Oct. 9, IRNA—Iranian Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati conferred with the Libyan Foreign Minister [Secretary of Foreign Liaison] Jadallah 'Azuz al-Talhi here Thursday [8 October].

In the meeting Besharati referred to the U.S. and French moves carried out in collaboration with Arab reactionaries against Libya's southern borders, and said the regime ruling Chad [is] inspired and supported by the imperialists.

Referring to the problems the global arrogance creates on the way of noble and popular revolutions Besharati said the more a revolution is committed to its principles, the more problems it faces.

Besharati said U.S. and NATO military adventurism in the Persian Gulf is their response to stabilized Islamic revolution of Iran. He stressed that Iranian people are firm in their outlooks and that they will continue their struggle until the eventual downfall of the Iraqi regime.

In reply Al-Talhi said unwavering adherence to ideological principles has caused enemy forces to align themselves against the progressive and Muslim countries. He described the current situation in the Persian Gulf as an example of resistance of a revolutionary and Muslim country (Iran) against hardships.

Al-Talhi also reiterated the firm stance of his country towards the Islamic revolution.

Meets With Al-Humaydi

NC120600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Our country's deputy foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, who is currently visiting Tripoli, met with Mr al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan revolutionary command council. During their meeting, the two officials discussed the coordination of the two countries' stances regarding imperialism and reactionaryism. Mr al-Humaydi welcomed Mr Besharati's visit to Libya, stressing that both countries are coordinating their viewpoints in these sensitive circumstances. He added: We are intensively following everything pertaining to the Islamic revolution. Our stance on the massing of U.S. and NATO troops in the Persian Gulf is clear. Mr al-Humaydi referred to Mr al-Qadhdhafi's message and said: This message is representative of the consistent Libyan stance supporting the Islamic revolution in its confrontation with the United States in the region. We believe that national determination is stronger than the United States. The resolve of the nation that exterminated the shah also frightens the United States. We are confident of mercenaries' eternal weakness and believe that their brokers, with their trembling hands, are continuously fearful.

Further on Meeting

LD121732 Tehran IRNA in English 1544 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Oct. 12, IRNA—Visiting Iranian Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati conferred with member of Libya's revolution command council Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi on the two countries' coordination against imperialism and reactionaries, here Sunday.

In the meeting Besharati said the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf is not aimed at protecting regional navigation, but is rather a vain bid to confront and contain the Islamic revolution.

He said unity and solidarity between the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Libyan revolution has panicked the enemies. "A real unity is that which frightens global arrogance and not the one which is called by King Husayn of Jordan, endorsed by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and attended by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak," Besharati stressed. In reply, Al-Humaydi said his country follows developments of the Islamic revolution with diligence. "Our position vis-a-vis the U.S. and NATO military expedition to the Persian Gulf is clear," he said.

Al-Humaydi said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message to Iranian officials reflects Libyan support for the Islamic revolution against the U.S., noting that nations' will is more powerful than U.S. power.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD122312 Tehran IRNA in English 1544 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Oct. 12, IRNA—Libya's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said today that the Islamic revolution of Iran's confrontation with the U.S. has further strengthened Irano-Libyan solidarity. These events show that U.S. is against Iran and every one who is against Iran has stood by the U.S., he noted.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made the remarks meeting with the Iranian acting foreign minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati here, during which he received a message from Iranian President Khamene'i.

Besharati replied that problems created by the global arrogance against the Libyan revolution is a price Libya's [words indistinct] independence. He assured Al-Qadhdhafi that Iran will continue to support Libya in this confrontation.

On the Iraqi-imposed war Besharati said the major goal of the U.S. military presence is not to safeguard freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, but rather to prevent Iraqi regime from imminent downfall and also contain Islamic revolution.

Referring to the humiliation of Arabs by the U.S., Colonel al-Qadhdhafi quoted a U.S. journal in the region as saying [word indistinct] regional states would fund the expenditure of the U.S. armada in the region [words indistinct] is mockery and ridicule of these states, he said.

Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated that Libya will stand by Iran and that a U.S. war against Iran is considered as war against [words indistinct] the two nations should coordinate and face the "modern Nazis" who want to [words indistinct] the world", he added.

Elsewhere Al-Qadhdhafi referred to the efforts of Arab reactionaries against Iran, and stressed that the Arabs' honour requires that the [word indistinct] position against the U.S., Zionist regime, France and Britain instead of Iran.

"We will condemn any anti-Iran position (?that is) taken by the Arab summit," Al-Qadhdhafi warned.

Departs 12 Oct

LD122033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA)—Brother Mohammad Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, departed Tripoli this afternoon following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Brother Besharati reiterated the Iranian revolution's solidarity with the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in confronting imperialist plans and conspiracies.

In a statement to JANA, Besharati described the U.S.-Atlantist military buildup in the Arab Gulf region as being aimed at shaking international stability and security, in addition to it being an attempt to drag the region's states into an all-out, destructive action. He added that the U.S. Administration is creating excuses to justify its aggression against Iran, indicating that Iranian forces are always ready to confront U.S. arrogance and crush its insane conspiracies. In this respect, he pointed to the downing of a U.S. helicopter and the striking of a U.S. warship in the Arab Gulf region.

U.S. 'Aggression' Against Iran Condemned

LD111308 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1137 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (JANA)—JANA's international affairs editor has scoffed at statements made by the head of the U.S. Administration in which he described the U.S. aggression against Iran's vessels as a limited act of self-defense.

The JANA editor says that this is an unreasonable logic that the United States is trying to impose on the world through sending its warships and military aircraft to commit aggression against a state thousands of miles away from its geographic borders and then calling this an act of self-defense as though the other state was the one that crossed all these thousands of miles and attacked U.S.borders.

According to imperialist logic, JANA's editor states, U.S. borders extend to the borders of its limitless imperialist interests. One time it considers the Mediterranean to be its border while on another it considers its limits to be in the Indian Ocean or the Carribean. There is thus no place in the world that can be safe from the imperialist hand or from domination by U.S. warships and bases.

The JANA editor emphasizes that it has now become the duty of all countries and peoples concerned with saving mankind from U.S. imperialist tyranny to take an active and serious stand in the face of this danger stemming from the state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Administration. It has become imperative for all peoples to unite in one international front to resist the neo-Nazi tyranny, to end the terror, and to save freedom and peace.

JANA Editor Views Herrington Mideast Visit

LD121641 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA)—U.S. Secretary of Energy John Herrington is currently touring several countries in the Arab Gulf area.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on this, saying: "This tour completes the suspicious mission which U.S. secretary of war Caspar Weinberger carried out in the region 2 weeks ago.

"Weinberger openly revealed his mission's military occupation objective. The U.S. secretary of energy also did not conceal the complementary goal that he is trying to achieve, which is to exploit those Arab countries in order to finance the U.S. naval fleet occupying the waters of the Arab Gulf."

The editor wonders what could be the Arab countries' interest behind this U.S. military buildup which the United States wants to finance at the expense of these countries.

He says that even these countries' oil exports cannot cover the financing that the U.S. secretary of energy is trying to obtain. The energy secretary's current tour can only be interpreted as a move to consolidate the U.S. occupation of the Arab Gulf and secure financing to cover the costs of this from the Arab countries, which will not necessarily escape the evil of this occupation.

JANA Editor Condemns Proposed Arab Summit

LD111257 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1125 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (JANA)—JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on the current visit to the Egyptian regime by Jordan's King Husayn and said: This visit is sufficient to provide the large banner headline under which the Arab summit, which Husayn is calling for, will be held. The flagrant irony here is quite apparent as Husayn justifies playing host to the upcoming summit by saying he is working to bring the Arabs together but then pays a visit to a regime that is outside Arab unanimity. What will the Arab nation gain from this regime, which caused its disintegration after having stabbed it deeply by recognizing the Zionist enemy and declaring its total surrender to this enemy's conditions?

The editor says that Husayn's visit to the Egyptian regime cannot be described other than as a suspect action having only one aim—to involve the Arabs in treason and drag them into the quagmire in which the Egyptian regime now sits on its knees.

JANA's Arab affairs editor adds: It thus becomes the duty of the Arab countries that have agreed to attend the forthcoming summit to reconsider their agreement. This is because it has now become clear that this summit's real aim is not to solve the Arabs' problems and confront the nation's enemies but rather to engulf the Arabs with defeat and compel them to surrender. The editor points out that the Egyptian regime is being boycotted by the Arabs in accordance with the resolutions of an Arab summit, and that these resolutions have not been honored and were not implemented. The closest evidence we have to prove this fact is Husayn's visit to this regime.

Therefore, even if the Arab countries meet in the future and even if they adopt positive resolutions, such resolutions will be futile because they will not be honored and thus will not be implemented.

Spokesman on Summit Proposal

LD112241 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Chedli Klibi, the brother secretary general of the Arab League.

A source at the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, following a reception given by the brother leader of the revolution for the Arab League secretary general, stated the following:

If the Arab summit that the Arab League has proposed to be held in Jordan has any relationship with Egypt's return to the Arab League, the Great Al-Jamahiriyah will reexamine the question of attending this summit. It will work to contact the revolutionary and progressive Arab states to coordinate their attitudes toward attending this summit.

The Great Al-Jamahiriyah, a revolutionary state that is the hope of Arab revolutionaries and the Arab masses, cannot let itself fall into the swamp of treason. The Egyptian regime has squandered the rights of the Palestinian people. It does not consider the soil of Palestine as Arab. This regime still follows the policy of the buried Al-Sadat, who said the Arab soil in Palestine is the land of the Zionists. Those who are considered enemies by the Arab nation, such as the Zionists and the Americans, are looked upon by the Egyptian regime as sincere friends.

Within the framework of this confusion, the Jordanian king will have to explain the dimensions of his moves, the nature of his mission in Egypt, and the aim behind it. This is particularly the case since the Egyptian regime has been expelled from the Arab League following a decision made at the summit, and the reasons for its expulsion exist to this day.

We say to anyone who says the Arab summit should establish the correctness of the war against Iran, that this summit should first establish the credibility of the Arabs' stand against their true enemies, the Zionist state, the United States, France, Britain, Italy, and the other imperialist states.

The Great Al-Jamahiriyah affirms its unchanging stand toward the Gulf war, which it regards as dirty and mad. No one benefits from this conflict except the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. The Great Al-Jamahiriyah is resolved to do its utmost, with the Iranian side, to end this war.

French Minister's Visit to Syria Viewed

LD092313 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The French Foreign Minister "Jean-Bernard Raimond" begins a visit to Syria today lasting a few days.

JANA Arab affairs editor commented on this visit. He says "The foreign minister of France is a fanatical colonial character who thinks Syria is a soft easy to handle state which he can influence.

He added that Syria and the Jamahiriyah are in the same trench; their soil is the same soil, aggression on Jamahiriyah by France is aggression on Syria. These colonialists use the policy of divide and rule against the Arabs slapping one while shaking hands with others.

JANA Arab affairs editor pointed out that the leadership of the Arab people in Syria waged many battles against the colonialist, it is aware of their methods and what France is doing in Lebanon, and Palestine and what it did in Syria itself. He stressed that the Syrian Arab Republic is the one resisting imperialism and Zionism and that the intrigues of the West are not unknown to the leadership of the Syrian Arab people.

JANA Arab affairs editor added "The colonialists think they can stab an Arab and embrace others, and make successful political manoeuvres, but they forget that these tactics have been uncovered and no longer fool us or with the ordinary citizens who is aware of them and knows their dimensions. He pointed out to the Americans and said they have observed that agent Arab rulers respond to such observations not knowing that they do not fool the revolutionaries and forces of progress.

The editor said the French foreign minister spoke at the U.N. as though he was the foreign minister of Chad and claimed that "Aozou" was Chadian. He also thinks that Syria would be lenient and respond to him and agree to his opinion.

Syria does not differentiate between the Aozou and the Golan [Heights]. The position of President Hafiz al-Asad is the same as that of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the blood of Libyan Arab martyrs whose plane was shot down by the air defence system of France has not yet dried. The same blood stained hand is now extended to shake hands with clear revolutionary Arab hands.

He added the French foreign minister is fanatical colonialist character an ally of the Zionist enemy the same as his teacher [Vice President] Bush repeating what the latter said and did before the raid on Jamahiriyah. He is making the same pronouncements and claiming that their war with Jamahiriyah does not cause them any trouble with Arabs nor would raise their objections.

The editor asked how can the foreign minister of France speak about Aozou as being a Chadian and say it does not belong to Jamahiriyah, while not feeling any shame in describing Caribbean islands as French territory despite their distance from France thousands of miles away, without any link or kinsmenship between the two. What twisted logic is this and how can things be corrected. Why don't the French respect themselves. How could they have considered Arab Muslim Algeria part of France and Caribbean islands as French. Why can't France respect itself and stay within its borders and stop visiting Arab countries.

The editor stressed that the [word indistinct] bird is picking at a hard rock with its beak and one day it would lose its feathers and have its beak broken.

Interference in Kenyan Affairs Denied

LD101602 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1507 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Oct (JANA)—U.S. and Western information media have been quoting Kenyan officials as stating that the Great Jamahiriyah has been training a group of Kenyan youth.

Commenting on these reports, a source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated that the Jamahiriyah categorically denies them and wishes to reaffirm that there are no Kenyans receiving any kind of training whatsoever on the Jamahiriyah's territory. This affirmation has been conveyed to the Kenyan authorities at the political level.

The source added that the Jamahiriyah does not interfere in Kenya's internal affairs and does not concern itself with the bases on which the Kenyan political regime is founded, since this is a matter that concerns the Kenyan people alone.

The source drew attention to the feverish information campaign being waged by the U.S. and Western press, stating that the West does not like to see the Africans solve their own problems by themselves with their own capabilities and wills.

The source affirmed that there is no problem between Kenya and the Great Jamahiriyah that could cause any tension in or harm to relations between them.

Jallud Addresses Opening of Pan-Arab Seminar

LD102035 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1240 GMT 10 Oct

[Text] A pan-Arab seminar was opened at the Al-Fatih Cultural Complex in Tripoli this morning under the slogan "Toward a pan-Arab view in rewriting Arab history." This seminar is sponsored by Al-Nasir University in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Pan-Arab Council of Arab Culture. It has been decided that the session will be held from 10 to 14 October. The session is being attended by many Arab professors, researchers, and historians concerned with this topic and with pan-Arab studies.

The speakers have underlined the importance of such a seminar at a time when the Arab nation is being subjected to cultural invasion and to a campaign of distortion aimed at dividing the Arabs and culturally dispersing them. The speakers also stressed the importance of Arab unity as the only road leading to a solution to the existing problems, and that the absence of unity would leave a frightful vacuum exposing the Arab homeland, both now and in the future, to dangers like those it experienced in the past. Some speakers stated that the state of fragmentation and grouping was not due to causes inherent to the Arabs but to the regionalism that promotes the division of the Arabs. They affirmed that this tragic state of affairs can be overcome. Some speakers additionally highlighted the importance of holding the seminar at this particular time when the Great Jamahiriyah's Arab people were celebrating the anniversary of the Italian fascists' eviction.

Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud attended the opening session of the pan-Arab seminar at noon today and addressed it. He began by pointing out that from a practical point of view, history is written by the strong. He added: I have my suspicions concerning the writing of a nationalist history without a nationalist ideal, and stated: I expect the United States to attack this seminar, viewing it as a threat to U.S. interests, because the U.S. has decided to dictate our future. Theoretically at least, this seminar is an indication of our discovery of ourselves and our future.

Yesterday, he said, you heard the twisted U.S. logic that casts doubts on Arab unity and seeks to block unity between the Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria. It is thus the duty of the Arab masses not to give in to this blackmail and humiliation; and it is the duty of the Arab intelligentsia and the Arab masses to stand up to U.S. arrogance.

He noted that the absence of a nationalist plan and nationalist creed is an obstacle and an impediment in the way of rewriting pan-Arab history. There is the problem of sources, and there are the differing political views. There is also the attitude of the intelligentsia linked to the regional and national political ruling forces. There is further the problem of how to create a people's intelligentsia. Without solving this problem, we will find it difficult to find a solution to the greater problem.

Jallud stated: If we enter the 21st century divided, the chances of our continued existence will itself be diminished. He pointed out that unity has by the very nature of the case become a national duty and that this task should take prominence in our national program. The question of regional development has become a failure in the welter of international groupings and nationalism has additionally failed even to safeguard the current entities.

Jallud also noted that the Arab nation was afflicted by the tragedy of Egypt's departure, due to its regime, from the pan-Arab battle for unity and against imperialism and Zionist occupation. Egypt's return or its restoration to its pan-Arab role must be the main preoccupation of the Arab intelligentsia and the Arab masses.

Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud pointed out that no Western weapons would be permitted to be used in liberating Palestine and the defense of pan-Arab issues. They are only given for use in formal displays or in subduing the Arab masses and striking at their movements and uprisings.

20 U.S. 'Green Hats' Troops Said in Chad

LD121643 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Paris, Al-Tumur [September] 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Informed sources today reported that 20 American soldiers, from the green hats regiment, had arrived in Ndjamena coming from the Egyptian capital.

The soldiers, the sources added, dispersed between the Chadian camps to train agent Habre's forces on American weaponry usage.

'Alleged Meeting' With Syria Called 'Nonsense'

JN091621 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)—The *Iraqi News Agency* has denied reports published today by the Al-Shariqah-based *Al-Khalij* concerning an alleged meeting between Iraqi and Syrian officials during past days. INA's political editor stated that this report is groundless and is merely ridiculous nonsense. The INA editor advised the Arab media in the future not to become involved in propagating such imaginary news that will weaken the credibility of those who publish it.

Missiles Said Supplied by 'Arab State'

JN101932 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned that military supplies have recently been urgently sent to Iraq by an Arab state to strengthen Iraq's naval and land defenses. Reliable sources told *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that these supplies included some ships and two submarines to beef up the Iraqi Navy in Al-'Amiq port. These sources added that four giant U.S.-made Hercules transport aircraft have airlifted to Iraq a number of long-range surface-to-surface missiles carrying powerful, explosive warheads. These missiles are also among the reinforcements that this Arab state sent to Iraq within its continuous military cooperation with Iraq. Observers believe that the new weapons are connected with the military activities and new developments in the region following Iran's threats to expand the war's scope and open new fronts in the northern and southern Gulf region.

Recent reports said that Iran is massing great military concentrations around Khark Island preparatory to launching a naval attack against Iraqi ports and possibly against some Gulf states.

Spokesman Denies Use of Chemical Weapons

JN100722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—An authoritative Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iran's claims that Iraq used chemical weapons in the raid launched by Iraqi aircraft against Iranian concentrations in the battlefield's central sector on Thursday [8 October]. The military spokesman said that the Iranian claims are groundless in part and parcel, stating: We unequivocally announce that we did not use chemical weapons. In a statement to INA this morning, the Iraqi spokesman affirmed that the public is fully aware that the Iranian regime fabricates such false accusations whenever we destroy or abort its offensives in order to find an excuse and justification for its military failures. The military spokesman expressed his surprise at the Iranian regime's mourning over its losses at a time when it insists on war and rejects Security Council Resolution 598 as if wars are waged without losses.

In conclusion, the Iraqi military spokesman noted: The public knows that we did not use chemical weapons. It also knows that the Iranian regime always resorts to lies and deception in its claims.

Gulf Operations, Air Strikes Continue

Communique No 2,866 Issued

JN091733 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,866 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firm belief in God's victory and great determination, our valiant Armed Forces have continued their defense of great Iraq's territory and their combat against the aggressors, the Zionist agents, who insist on war. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our daring helicopters carried out 22 combat sorties against enemy units in the theaters of operation and inflicted further losses on the aggressors. Our aircraft then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded the enemy units opposite them. They achieved the following:

Seven enemy personnel were killed and others were wounded; five infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed and their crews were killed; one 106-mm gun was destroyed; and three ammunition dumps were detonated.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector killed one enemy scoundrel; destroyed five infantry positions, one machinegun, and one 106-mm gun; set two shovels [preceding word in English] on fire; and damaged another shovel.

4. In the I Army Corps northern sector, one gun mounted on a vehicle was destroyed and its crew was killed; one infantry position was destroyed; and a number of enemy personnel were wounded.

5. In the II Army Corps central sector, one ammunition dump was blown up and one observation post and one shovel were destroyed.

6. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one enemy scoundrel was killed, five others were wounded, and one ammunition dump was blown up.

7. In the IV Corps sector east of Tigris, one enemy excavator was set ablaze, one ammunition dump was detonated, and one tower and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed.

8. A number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units and were then safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 9 October 1987

Communique No 2,867 Issued

JN101135 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1105 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,867 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 October]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God. O sons of the great Iraqi people: Your gigantic Air Force has continued its heroic operations penetrating deep inside the enemy's territory to destroy the economic pillars that feed the Iranian regime's aggressive war machine. The Air Force also continued to impose a siege on the oil supplies of the ruling gang in Iran to prevent it from exploiting this vital resource to launch aggression against our territory. Today, our Air Force aircraft carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 0930 [0630 GMT] today, a violent blow was dealt to selected targets in the Bid Boland oil product complex. Our brave eagles struck their targets accurately, leaving explosions and flames covering the stricken targets.

2. At 0935 today, other aircraft dealt a strong blow to a number of oil installations in the Ahvaz oil field, destroyed their targets, and set them ablaze.

3. At 0950 today, our planes spotted a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and delivered an accurate, effective blow against it.

4. At 1310 today, our aircraft launched a successful raid on the Tang-e Fanni oil pumping station and destroyed their targets.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, all of our aircraft returned safely to base. [passage omitted praising the Iraqi Air Force]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1987

Spokesman on Explosions

JN101400 Baghdad INA in English 1348 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 10, INA—A series of explosions took place at Al-Iskandariyyah area south of Baghdad overnight, an Iraqi Interior Ministry spokesman clarified today. The explosions involving T.N.T. and an ammunition depot took place at 02:15 hours last night (23:15 GMT) and were the result of technical causes which usually occur within their circumstances. [Sentence as received]

Communique No 2,868 Issued

JN101807 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,868 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces are continuing to inflict further losses on the aggressive Iranian regime with their combat activities, which for last night and today are as follows:

1. The aircraft of our brave Air Force continued to penetrate deep into the enemy's territory. Several of our aircraft penetrated the enemy's defenses at 1600 [1300 GMT] today and reached Dehloran air base. The hawks of the air directed their shells at selected targets on the base with courage and accuracy. As they left, explosions covered the targets. The planes of our heroic Air Force flew 75 combat missions in order to carry out both this mission and the combat missions mentioned in Communique No 2,867 issued at noon today as well as other missions against the enemy's units in the theaters of operation. All our aircraft then returned safely and victorious to their bases, in God's care.

2. The brave knights of the helicopters flew 27 combat missions today, inflicting new losses on the enemy's personnel, weapons, and equipment. They and their aircraft then returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector attacked enemy units opposite them, inflicting the following losses on the enemy: Killing four enemy personnel; destroying one infantry position and one observation post while killing their occupants; destroying one machinegun; destroying and burning three vehicles; and destroying two shovels. [preceding word in English]

4. Five enemy personnel were killed, two infantry positions were destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were detonated in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Our formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah inflicted the following losses on the aggressors: Killing four enemy personnel; burning and destroying one vehicle carrying one 106-mm gun; destroying one infantry position; and detonating two ammunition dumps.

6. Four infantry positions were destroyed, one heavy machinegun emplacement and one shovel were destroyed, and one ammunition dumps was blown up in the operations sector of the Special I Army Corps—the Allahu Akbar Forces. One machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were also destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

7. Our brave units at the VII Army Corps front killed five enemy personnel and wounded four, destroyed one shovel, and detonated one ammunition dump.

8. A number of Iranian military men and civilians took refuge with our forward units and were then safely evacuated to the rear lines.

9. Using long-range artillery, the criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra. One civilian was martyred and another was wounded. Mercy to our martyr and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 October 1987

Spokesman Denies Boat Hit

JN101857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1844 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that an Iraqi boat was hit in Khawr 'Abdallah yesterday. The spokesman informed INA this evening that the report is unfounded and exists only in the heads of the Iranian rulers.

Communique No 2,869 Issued

JN111753 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,869 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are standing with Iraq's pride and vigor against the Zionist Khomeyniite clique and its vile ambitions. Our forces inflicted new losses on the aggressors with the following activities for last night and today:

1. To continue severing the oil lifelines of the regime of ignorant and backward criminals and charlatans, our Air Force aircraft last night continued to hunt their prey of maritime targets that transport the despotic clique's oil. At 2100 [1800 GMT] last night, two accurate, effective blows were simultaneously dealt to two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast. After carrying out the two missions, all our aircraft returned safely to base. God be praised.

2. One vehicle was burned and two others were damaged in the I Army Corps northern sector. Three scoundrels were killed in the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces sector.

3. Our forces in the II Army Corps central sector inflicted the following losses on the enemy: three killed and a number of others wounded, one large vehicle and two observation posts destroyed, and four ammunition dumps detonated.

4. One infantry position and one observation post were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah

5. One enemy soldier was killed and two infantry positions and two observation posts were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. One vehicle was burned in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

7. One enemy soldier was killed, one machinegun emplacement was destroyed, and one shovel [preceding word in English] was damaged in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. A number of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units and were transferred safely to the rear.

9. At 2350 [2050 GMT] last night, the enemy launched one of the missiles supplied to it by the enemies of the Arab nation against Baghdad. The missile landed in a residential district and martyred a number of civilians and injured others, including a number of women and children. It also destroyed a number of houses and damged others. Using long-range artillery, the criminal enemy last night and today additionally shelled the city of Basra, Khanaqin, Qazaniyah, Qal'at Dizah, Sirwan, and Badrah. The shelling martyred a number of civilians and injured others, including a number of women and children, while also demolishing and damaging a number of houses. Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 October 1987

Basra Shelling Continues

JN111401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Basra, 11 Oct (INA)—The Iranian enemy has continued to shell Basra residential areas with long-range artillery. An INA correspondent has noted that a number of shells struck residential areas when the Iranians resumed their savage shelling of Basra this morning.

Greek Tanker Said Struck

JN101936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1903 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] London, 10 Oct (INA)—The British insurance company Lloyds of London has announced that Iraqi jet fighters struck the Greek oil tanker *Mikonos* during their raids on the Iranian coast in the Arabian Gulf. n a cable here this evening, Lloyds said that contact with the Greek oil tanker was cut off after it was struck. It also pointed out that the tanker weighs 12,165 tonnes and was built in 1976. A military communique issued by the

Iraqi Armed Forces General Command today affirmed that Iraqi jet fighters dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast this morning.

'Rover' Casualties Noted

NC111313 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Last night Iraqi military aircraft attacked the Greek tanker *Rover*, which flies the Panamanian flag, south of Khark island. Two members of the crew were killed and four are missing. This was stated today by shipping circles in Manama. The same sources added that the 239,435-ton *Rover* was badly damaged during the attack, which took place while the vessel was on its way to Khark Island oil terminal in the northern part of the Gulf. The crew abandoned ship after the attack. A military spokesman announced earlier in Baghdad that Iraqi military planes had attacked two large maritime targets off the Iranian coast. There has been no confirmation of these attacks from other sources.

2 Dead on Panamanian Tanker

JN121542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] London, 12 Oct (INA)—Maritime sources in London today stated that the Panamanian tanker *Mariantus SM* [name as received] was struck by an Iraqi missile at 1200 today in an areas 60 miles south of the Iranian port of Bushehr. The *British Press Association News Agency* cited the maritime sources as saying that two of the tanker's crew were killed in the attack. In a cable it sent to INA's London office, the Lloyds maritime insurance company confirmed the attack against the Panamanian tanker. Lloyds added that the tanker sent SOS calls announcing casualties among its crew. Lloyds said that the *Mariantus SM* is managed by the Panamanian company Anastasius, Ltd. [name as received], weighs 13,000 tonnes when empty, and was built in 1965.

Cypriot Tanker Said Struck

NC121106 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] According to shipping sources in Dubayy, the 216,000-ton Cypriot tanker (*Marylyn*) struck by Iraqi aircraft is today being towed to the southern part of the Persian Gulf. An unexploded missile is wedged in the tanker. The same sources explained that the tanker, which was chartered by a British firm, was hit on Saturday evening near Iran's Khark Island. Iraqi aircraft first attacked the vessel last month but the minor damage it suffered did not prevent it from continuing its journey from Khark Island to the Strait of Hormuz. The vessel was only slightly damaged in Saturday's attack but is being towed due to the unexploded missile it carries.

Communique No 2,870 Issued

JN121112 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,870 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] O lofty Iraqis: Iraq has affirmed its ability to further exhaust and destroy the shaky Iranian clique. This clique has continued to beat the drums of war, its aggression against our country and our innocent people, and to reject world unanimity on peace. Your gigantic Air Force has carried out new heroic missions. These missions embody our country's unlimited capability to challenge the aggression and aggressors. Scores of our aircraft penetrated deep inside Iran, violating Zionist-made enemy air defenses to achieve the following:

1. At 1030 [0730 GMT] today, a large number of our planes poured out their bombs on the Esfahan oil refineries. The violently destroyed their targets, set them ablaze, and left columns of smoke billowing from them.

2. At the same time, other aircraft poured out their bombs on the power station in Esfahan, the so-called Montazeri power station, and turned it into ashes.

3. At 0950 today, a number of our aircraft delivered a destructive blow to the Khorramabad oil products station, setting it ablaze.

4. At the same time, a number of our planes dealt a strong blow to other newly selected targets at the Ilam communications station.

5. At 0955 today, our planes launched a new raid on the Tang-e Fanni oil products pumping station, setting it on fire.

6. At 1200 today, our aircraft dealt an accurate, effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

After carrying out all these missions, all our aircraft returned safely to the homeland, victorious and proud of their gallant Arab knights. [passage omitted praising Saddam Husayn's leadership and the Iraqi Air Force]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 October 1987

Basra Shelling Renewed

JN121313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Basra, 12 Oct (INA)—Iran resumed its shelling of Basra in southern Iraq with long-range artillery today. INA's correspondent in Basra said that the city of Basra has been subjected to intense Iranian artillery shelling since this morning. The correspondent added that as a result of the enemy's shelling, several civilians were martyred, others were wounded, and several houses and civilian properties were damaged.

Communique No 2,871 Issued

JN121748 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,871 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is a roundup of our valiant Armed Forces activities for last night and today:

1. Pursuant to Communique No 2,870 issued at noon today, our Air Force aircraft continue to penetrate deep inside Iranian enemy territory. They scored another heroic feat that will be added to the other heroic feats they carried out today. At 1430 [1130 GMT] today, the brave hawks of the air proceeded with their aircraft toward the Tabriz area in the northernmost part of Iran. They poured their missiles on its very important power station and scored destructive hits.

Our Air Force aircraft carried out 93 combat missions in the operational sectors including the above mission and the missions mentioned in Communique No 2,870. The brave hawks and their aircraft returned to base safely and triumphantly.

2. The brave helicopter gunships knights carried out 49 combat sorties in which they inflicted further losses on the enemy rogues, weaponry, and military hardware. The helicopter gunships knights then safely returned safely to base with their helicopters, in God's protection.

3. Six enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in the sector of the Special I Army Corps—the Allahu Akbar Forces; and two infantry positions and two ammunition dumps were detonated in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Five rogues were killed, two infantry positions and two vehicles were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was detonated in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Another rogue was killed, one infantry position was destroyed, and one vehicle was damaged in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Two vehicles were set on fire, one tank was damaged, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. Five rogues were either killed or wounded in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Using long-range artillery, the criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the heroic city of Basra, Qal'at Dizah, Badrah, and Sirwan last night and today. As a result of the enemy shelling, several civilians were martyred and others were wounded, including women and children. Several houses and civilian properties were also damaged. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Froces General Command, 12 October 1987

Aircraft Denied Downed

JN121823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi aircraft was shot down today. In a statement to INA this evening, the spokesman said that all Iraqi aircraft that carried out missions today returned safely to base. The spokesman affirmed that Iran's claims in this respect are groundless and are only a frustrated attempt by the pillars of this regime to divert the Iranian people's attention from their tragic situation and the [word indistinct] of their charlatan rulers. The spokesman challenged Iran's rulers to produce any evidence to substantiate their claims.

2d Aircraft Denied Downed

JN121944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iran's claims that another Iraqi aircraft was shot down today. The spokesman this evening told INA that all Iraqi aircraft that carried out missions today returned safely to base. The spokesman said: It appears that the Iranians cannot give up the practice of shooting down aircraft in groups through their media. They believe that this method might allay their psychological crisis and their involvement in the policy of aggression and sowing sedition in the region. The spokesman once again challenged Iran's rulers to produce any evidence to substantiate their claim of downing this aircraft over their territory.

Missile Strikes Baghdad Residential Area

JN130707 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0657 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (WAKH)—A surface-to-surface Iranian missile fell on a residential district in Baghdad this morning, causing many casualties whose extent is not yet known. Eyewitnesses say the missile fell at 0755 [0455 GMT] and that its explosion was heard in various parts of the Iraqi capital. Four million people live in Baghdad.

Communique Threatens Revenge

JN131018 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0858 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,872 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Its name is Balat al-Shuhada', an elementary school which this morning was full of the joy of chidren's talk and which was bright with glittering eyes seeking a future full of peace, security, stability, and good living. Balat al-Shuhada' is not a military barracks or a vital or economic installation; it is a school where tender hearts were drinking from the spring of faith in God and knowledge. This school is surrounded by a number of houses that the revolution granted to teachers in a gesture of honoring them. Balat al-Shuhada', at the start of the first class this morning, was the target of a missile launched by the Iranian regime—a missile which contains the rancor of Zionists whose aircraft destroyed the Arabs' camps, and the rancor of the cursed Persians—the rancor of both sides against security, childhood, and knowledge. In addition to this rancor, this missile was full of the fright that haunts both sides, not only from Iraq and its progress and the sacrifices of its men, but also from the Iraqi children and of what the Iraqi children—the legitimate inheritors of the nation's values, people who were suckled on its principles, civilization, and aspirations, which were mixed with their songs, heartbeats, and the color of their clothes—will do.

O sons of our great people, we warned the Iranian regime not to attack stictly residential areas, our citizens, their security, and property. We warned this regime, which is accustomed to crimes for which it is known by all world peoples—a regime which is full of meanness, hatred, and rancor against the Arab nation, the Iraqi people, and against life and all that represents love for survival, security, and peace. This regime did not respond to our warnings despite the fact that we gave it several opportunities and explained to it our capability to destroy it. We told this regime that a number of aircraft, missiles, or artillery pieces were sufficient to destroy entire cities and asked them to consider the result should this action be carried out by hundreds of destructive and devastating aircraft striking Iranian cities several times a day? Despite this, they did not respond to right and truth and listened to the whispering of every sick devil.

O sons of great Iraq, its lofty women, the sons of our Armed Forces, O our Arab brothers, and all honest men in the world, our initial reports state that the victims of this Zionist-Khomeyniite missile are 25 martyrs, 24 children and 1 woman. Two hundred and twenty-eight citizens were also wounded, with 130 of them slightly injured. A number of women and children were also among the wounded. This criminal act has destroyed the Balat al-Shuhada' School and 16 houses, and also damaged the youth center in the teachers' quarters. There is no arrow left for the bow of our patience. It has become our right and indeed our duty toward God and world public opinion to retaliate for such a heinous crime and for the crimes that preceded it. We do not forget, but we store our anger. Every action will receive the proper punishment at the appropriate time. It is now time for the devastating reply and the great retaliation.

They wanted a war of cities, so let it be so. We will destroy them with the sounds of bombs. They will never be able to confront Iraq or rise to the level of Iraq. They sowed the seeds of evil, so let them reap what evildoers plant. They will certainly realize that Iraq has been patient only out of its adherence to its principles and that it is able to turn their rotten dens and the devils that live inside them into rubble. The vile Khomeyniite clique will have to show remorse when remorse is too late. It will have to receive punishing blows in retribution for what it has done and is doing. It must pay with its rotten blood in return for every single drop of pure Iraqi blood. This vile Khomeyniite clique will once again realize its level, the weakness of its stand, and that it is a group of terrified dwarves before any Iraqi action. May God make paradise the final abode of the children who were assassinated by the mean rancor of the anti-Arab clique and of all our righteous martyrs. A swift recovery for our wounded, God willing. [Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 October 1987

King Husayn Sends Condolences

JN131055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call from his brother, His Majesty King Husayn of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. His Majesty King Husayn conveyed his condolences and on behalf of the fraternal Jordanian people on the martyrdom of a number of students from the Balat al-Shuhada' Elementary School, which was struck by an Iranian missile this morning. The Jordanian monarch expressed the solidarity of both Jordan's government and people with Iraq in its glorious defense of the Arab nation and its brave confronting of the Zionist Iranian aggression. He also denounced the criminal Iranian action, which violates humanitarian and Islamic norms and values and which was aimed at strictly residential areas, shedding the blood of children, women, and old people.

Mubarak Phones Condolences

JN131156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received a telephone call from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak this morning. The Egyptian president conveyed his condolences and on behalf of the fraternal Egyptian people on the martyrdom of a number of students from the Balat al-Shuhada' Elementary School, which was struck by an Iranian missile this morning. The Egyptian president expressed Egypt's support for Iraq in its defense of the Arab nation. He expressed confidence that victory will be on the side of Iraq and its lofty people.

Iran Claims on Target Denied

JN131227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA)—Iraq's military spokesman has denied the Iranian regime's claims carried in a press release that the missile it fired this morning was aimed at the Iraqi Defense Ministry. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said: We thank God that the Iranians themselves have shown themselves to be liars because the elementary school they hit, and in which students were martyred, lies very far away from the Defense Ministry. The spokesman added that diplomats accredited to Iraq visited the school today. He added: News agency correspondents also visited the school and pictures of this crime will be shown to the entire world so that it may become acquainted with this odious crime. The spokesman concluded: Nevertheless, we call on all Iranians who want peace to resort to any means to avoid the destructive consequences that will befall the Iranian regime in retaliation for this crime. Iraq earlier today announced that the surface-to-surface missile which fell on an elementary school in Baghdad martyred 24 children and 1 woman; wounded 228 citizens, 130 of them slighty; destroyed 16 houses; and damaged a youth center.

Death Toll Reaches 32

JN131420 Baghdad INA in English 1325 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 13, INA—According to preliminary estimates 32 civilians including 29 child [as received] and two women martyred as a result of the Zionist Khomeyniite missile that landed this morning on a primary school in one of the residential districts of Baghdad. The number of injured who were admitted to hospitals totalled 218 people including 196 child and 11 women.

Shamir on Terrorism, Husayn Speech, USSR

TA110733 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel in the Prime Minister's Office and Mikha Friedman and Ilana Dayan in the studio—live]

[Excerpt] [Friedman] Good morning to you, Mr Prime Minister.

[Shamir] Good morning to you.

[Friedman] In the past few days we have apparently witnessed a significant increase in terrorist acts against Israelis, both inside and outside the green line. Let us recall the Megiddo junction murder, the incidents in Ramat Hasharon, Kefar Masaryk, Gaza, and the latest incident, the attack in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday. Ari'el Sharon and Refa'el Eytan claim there is a serious deterioration in the internal security situation, whereas the defense minister has pointed to figures refuting this claim. What is your opinion about the events?

[Shamir] I do not think there is a serious deterioration as has been claimed. There are sporadic terrorist acts, but on the other hand there are extraordinary successes by our security services in their war against terrorism. The shattering blow to the terrorist organizations in Gaza largely paralyzed this terrorist activity, which had begun to take on serious dimensions in the Gaza Strip. Consequently there were several disturbances in Gaza, and I hope they will end in the next few days. Meanwhile it seems that somebody from the terrorist organizations in Jerusalem thought he ought to help the beaten terrorist organizations in Gaza, and he severely wounded a Jewish youth. I am convinced that if there is organized terrorist activity in Jerusalem our security services will uncover and destroy it soon.

[Frankel] Mr Prime Minister, is it not time to reconsider the policy on punishing terrorists? The suggestion to impose the death penalty on terrorists has again been raised.

[Shamir] Look, the death penalty is an issue which comes up occasionally. Some people in Israel approve of it—in special circumstances only—and others are against it in principle and also out of the conviction that this punishment will not deter terrorists.

[Frankel] What do you think about it?

[Shamir] I think that we ought to hold an immediate discussion about the possibility of imposing this maximum punishment in particularly inhuman cases.

[Frankel] Will you initiate...

[Shamir, interrupting] There are various initiatives. The government and the Knesset should discuss it, and I believe it will be discussed.

[Frankel] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is scheduled to arrive in Israel later this week. Do you share the assessment that Shultz is coming here in a last attempt to convince you, the Israeli prime minister, to accept an international conference?

[Shamir] I do not think this is why Secretary Shultz is taking the trouble to come to our region. It is only natural that before going to the Soviet Union he is holding a quick visit with U.S. friends in the region in order to consult with them about the regional issues that will apparently be discussed in Moscow during his stay there.

[Friedman] Last night King Husayn delivered a speech in which he said that the right-wing component of the Israeli Government is blocking the peace process with its firm opposition to an international conference. Husayn is actually ignoring your repeated direct calls on him to hold face-to-face negotiations. Why do you think he is rejecting you in this way?

[Shamir] I saw this interview on television and heard what King Husayn said. I think he is making a mistake. First of all he is mistaken in making a distinction between different camps in Israel. All the camps in Israel seek peace with the Arab countries and want to solve the problems peacefully, and no distinction should be made here beween left and right.

[Dayan] Perhaps, however, this clear distinction between the Likud and Alignment components of the Israeli Government, which King Husayn has made for the first time in an explicit way, results from the two voices with which Israel is speaking in the world, one saying yes to an international conference and the other no. In the UN General Assembly Mr Peres, at your request, said we have disagreements on this.

[Shamir] Well, this is a fact. There are not differences of opinion regarding the need for peace and the need to hold peace negotiations. There are differences of opinion regarding this conference, which is called an international peace conference and which should not be identified with peace. In my opinion there is no connection between the achievement of peace and between the plan drawn up from the shelves of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, a plan made public 12 years ago. Since then Israel and Egypt have signed a peace agreement without needing such a plan or conference, and therefore I believe that King Husayn should realize that there is a way to achieve peace and Israel agrees to proceed along it. This is the way of negotiations. We are always willing to sit with the Arab countries at the negotiating table and to discuss conditions for peace between us.

[Frankel] Perhaps you could be more specific. Several months ago you spoke about alternatives and about a proposal for an interim arrangement which you were supposed to submit to the Americans. Have you presented such a proposal, and could you divulge to us some of its details?

[Shamir] Well, I held talks with various representatives of the U.S. Government, as well as representatives of other countries. I spoke about the possibility of starting direct peace negotiations in the spirit of the Camp David accord, which included the autonomy plan. We should make various adjustments because today the main partner to the negotiations will be Jordan.

[Frankel] Are you speaking about a division of authority between Israel and Jordan in the territories?

[Shamir] I would not say we are speaking about a division of authority. We are speaking about the autonomy plan in which Jordan has an important role to play, because it will be the main partner to the talks.

[Frankel] The vice prime minister is saying that Israel, or to be more specific, the Likud, is the only one that does not recognize the deep change that the Soviet Union is currently experiencing. Is the Soviet Union indeed undergoing a change which is of interest to us?

[Shamir] I do not think we should express our opinion regarding all the changes which the Soviet Union is undergoing. This is an issue for superpowers and for Sovietologists. We are interested in the Soviet position regarding events in our region, regarding Israeli-Arab relations, and regarding everything which concerns the long sought-after peace. We are extremely interested in Soviet policy regarding the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, and perhaps this is the most significant issue for us.

[Friedman] Do you see no change here? The Soviets have freed all the prisoners of Zion and have given visas to all the prominent refuseniks. Ida Nudel will arrive in Israel on Thursday.

[Shamir] I am extremely happy about her arrival, and we will receive her with joy and love. However, this is not the purpose of our struggle. Our struggle is for the right of emigration to be granted to all Soviet Jewry, whether or not their names are famous. After all, only a very few are famous, and we are talking here about hundreds of thousands of Jews. This is what we are struggling for, and for the time being we see no substantial change on this issue.

[Frankel] Do you still adhere to your position that we should not thank Gorbachev's administration for releasing Ida Nudel?

[Shamir] Well, this is a matter of style. I do not think that we should thank an administration which is preventing hundreds of thousands of Jews from coming to Israel, their homeland, and which is still preventing the Jews in the Soviet Union from developing their culture and from teaching the language of the Jewish people. [Passage omitted]

DAVAR Cites Paper on Israel-Iran Arms Deal

TA121113 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Text] Former Air Force Commander Mordekhay Hod paid at least three secret visits to Iran over the past 2 years. This is reported by the Cairo weekly *Akhir Sa'ah*, which quoted an Austrian arms merchant who struck arms deals with the Iranians. The arms merchant, whose name is not given in the paper, claimed that Hod told him about his secret visits.

According to the report, Hod met with the Ayatollah Khomeyni himself in Tehran in May 1986. In that meeting Hod was surprised to find that the old Khomeyni "speaks Hebrew well." The report said Khomeyni asked Hod in Hebrew whether Foreign Minister Peres was serious in his intentions of convening an international conference, and whether Israel would agree to return the West Bank to Jordanian sovereignty in the framework of a peace agreement.

According to *Akhir Sa'ah*, Hod's visits to Tehran were made possible through the initiative of an Iranian general called 'Ali Ahmadi, who formed links of cooperation with Israel in the early 1980's. The Austrian arms merchant told the *Akhir Sa'ah* correspondent that at the end of his visits to Tehran, Hod managed to sign a large arms deal with the Iranians, in the framework of which Israel supplied Iran with spare parts for Phantom planes and Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles. It should be noted that this report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Air Force Raids 'Terrorist Targets' in Lebanon

TA101003 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0955 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Israeli Air Force planes this morning attacked terrorist targets in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region. All planes returned safely to base. The pilots reported accurate hits. The IDF spokesman announced that the targets which were attacked served as bases for the terrorist organizations. Structures and tents were attacked, and weapons used by terrorists were also spotted in the area. Our military correspondent Alon Ben-David notes that the attacked area is located east of the Al-Qir'awn Lake in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region and outside population centers.

Helicopter Downing Denied

TA111126 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Oct 87 p 1

[ITIM report]

[Text] Hasbayya—Lebanese terrorists yesterday claimed that they shot down an Israeli helicopter in the afternoon, while it was carrying out search operations in the southeastern sector of the Al-Biqa'. Our military correspondent reports that Israeli military sources denied the terrorists' claim that they managed to shoot down an Israeli helicopter [as published] during yesterday's attack.

Civilian Shot in East Jerusalem Dies of Wounds

TA111140 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Yig'al Shahaf, who was shot in the head yesterday, has died of his wounds. This is reported by the spokeswoman of the Hadassah-'en Kerem Hospital in Jerusalem. The members of Yig'al Shahaf's family, who had been staying at the hospital since yesterday, were notified of his death. Deputy Commander Yosef Yehuday, the commanding officer of the Jerusalem District Police, said that the investigation of the murder committed in Jerusalem is being conducted in tight cooperation with the Shin Bet and is following

'Force 17' Claims Shooting

NC112102 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 11 (AFP)—A caller claiming to speak for the PLO's "Force 17" unit on Sunday claimed responsibility for the shooting of an Israeli civilian the previous day in the old sector of Jerusalem. The civilian, 24-year-old Yig'al Shahaf, meanwhile died of injuries sustained in the shooting near Damascus Gate, doctors at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital said.

The caller telephoned *Agence France-Presse* and said Mr Shahaf was a member of Mossad, Israel's intelligence service. The caller said that Mr Shahaf was killed by a bullet to the head "by one of our combatants who later went home to await further instructions." The caller added, "We will continue to attack all members of the Israeli Mossad."

Dozens of Palestinians were rounded up following the attack on Saturday, Israeli police said, adding that seven of the suspects were still being detained for questioning. The Israeli security service Shin Bet is taking part in the inquiry, police added.

"Force 17" is an elite corps of the Palestine Liberation Organisation that formerly served as a bodyguard to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat.

Reportage on Gaza Strip, West Bank Violence

IDF Troops Open Fire

TA110623 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] In the third consecutive day of violence in the Gaza Strip, several Palestinians were wounded yesterday when IDF troops fired at stone-throwing youths. The troops also used tear gas and clubs to break up continuing waves of demonstrations following last week's killing of four Palestinian gunmen in a shootout with security forces.

The demonstrations came after the bodies of the gunmen were burried late Friday under tight security. Only close relatives were allowed to attend the funerals.

Palestinian sources said more than 20 persons, including a girl, were hurt in yesterday's violence, but the IDF spokesman said four persons were wounded. Commercial strikes were held in Gaza and other towns. Youths set up barricades of stones and burning tires and raised Palestinian flags. Security forces made scores of arrests and ordered several schools closed to prevent further unrest.

The worst incident occurred at the Islamic University in Gaza, where troops opened fire on students who burned tires on streets near the campus and threw rocks at the security forces. University sources said 13 students were wounded, one seriously. An IDF spokesman said three persons suffered light injuries when an army patrol at the campus opened fire to disperse youths who hurled rocks at the soldiers.

A university spokesman said the trouble began after the students held a demonstration to protest against last weeks killings of the gunmen, three of whom had been students at the college's principles of religion department. Koranic verses were read from loudspeakers on the campus, but these were later silenced by shots fired by the troops, he said.

A Gaza man who watched the clash from his flat said he saw troops scaling the wall surrounding the university and firing into the campus. A university spokesman said that the troops also fired from a tall building dominating the university, and that "a hail of bullets" was directed at the students. He said troops threw tear gas canisters into the university grounds.

A seriously wounded student was taken to Tel Hashomer Hospital, and three others were taken to Al-Shafa'ah Hospital in Gaza, he said.

IDF troops surrounded the campus until the students left the area under an arrangement mediated through the Red Cross and the university administration, campus sources said. In an emergency meeting, the administration decided to close the university until Monday.

In Gaza's Shaja'iya neighbourhood, where the gunmen were killed last week, troops clashed with a large crowd of protesters and arrested many demonstrators. An IDF spokesman said the crowd set up stone barricades and threw rocks at troops. Palestinian eye-witness said the soldiers fired in the air, used tear gas and clubbed demonstrators. Protests were reported in other Gaza locations, and stone barricades were set up in Palestine and Medina squares.

A Palestinian eye-witness said there were seven wounded persons at Al-Shafa'ah Hospital, including an 11-year-old girl and a 30-year-old woman.

Shops were shut on Gaza's main shopping thoroughfare, 'Umar Mukhtar Street, and on the neighbouring Al-Wahda Street. Eye-witnesses said troops used crowbars to force shutters open, while other stores were welded shut.

Unrest was also reported in towns and refugee camps south of Gaza. Youths at the Al-Burayj camp raised Plestinian flags and burned tires, and similar incidents were reported in Khan Yunus, where shops were closed in the central square. In Dayr al-Balah protesters raised Palestinian flags and pictures of Yasir 'Arafat, and were dispersed by troops who opened fire and used tear gas, Palestinian sources said. Protests were reported in the Jabalyah Nusayrat camps, and in Rafah, where Palestinian sources said a large demonstration was held and military authorities closed down schools to prevent unrest.

Meanwhile, lawyers for the family of one of the gunmen killed, Muhammad al-Jamal, said they had obtained a restraining order from the High Court preventing security forces from demolishing his Rafah home.

12 Oct Incidents Reported

TA130729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg and Andy Court]

[Excerpts] Ramallah—A Ramallah woman passing near a demonstration was shot to death and five persons were wounded yesterday when Border Police opened fire to disperse rockthrowing rioters who surrounded their car near the city centre, military sources said. [Passage omitted]

In other West Bank incidents, a petrol bomb was thrown last night at an Egged bus near Solomon's Pools south of Jerusalem, but there were no casualties and no damage was done. Troops used tears gas to disperse protesters at Bethlehem University who hurled stones onto a neighbouring road.

In the Gaza Strip, violent protests and school strikes were reported in several towns and refugee camps for the fifth consecutive day, though the scope of unrest was reduced. The demonstration began in response to call by Islamic Jihad activists after four movement members were killed Tuesday in a shootout with security forces.

Military sources said demonstrators threw stones at several Israeli cars, smashing their windshields. Palestinian sources said that protesters in Gaza's Saja'iya neighbourhood stoned a local police station, and that schoolchildren and youths throughout the Gaza Strip burned tyres, set up barricades, raised Palestinian flags, held up pictures of PLO chief Yas'ir 'Arafat and the dead gunmen, and pelted troops with stones and bottles. Troops fired in the air and used tear gas to break up many protests, and clubbed and arrested dozens of youths, the sources said. A partial commercial strike was in effect in Gaza, where soldiers forced shopkeepers to open their stores.

In a related development, it was revealed that three IDF soldiers are to be courtmartialled for an incident in Nabulus four months ago when one of them opened fire indiscriminately, killing a local moneychanger 'Awwad Takruk, who was standing at the entrance to his store. The soldier opened fire after an argument between his patrol and several local residents degenerated into a rockthrowing fight. His partners are to be tried for covering up his actions.

Merchants in East Jerusalem shut their shops yesterday for the second day in a row, and many Arab schools in the area were closed. The strike was motivated by recent events in the Gaza Strip, Sunday's Temple Mount clash, and yesterday's killing in Ramallah, Palestinian souces said.

Two petrol bombs were thrown last night above Hezekiah's Cave in East Jerusalem, where Jewish worshippers were praying. Police said the bombs did not ignite.

Riots in Ramallah, Jerusalem

TA120940 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] There were grave disturbances in Ramallah this morning. A local woman was killed and four were wounded, although it is not yet clear how the casualties occurred. Tires were burned and stones were thrown by dozens of youths in the course of riots.

There were also several disturbances in East Jerusalem this morning. A general commercial strike is being staged at this time, and classes are strike-bound. The background to all of this is the stormy incident which took place on Temple Mount yesterday.

Al-Rifa'i Returns; Al-Asad To Attend Summit

JN121758 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman this evening after a short working visit to Syria. During the visit he met with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and conveyed to him a message from His Majesty King Husayn inviting him to attend the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be convened in Amman on 8 November.

The meeting, which took place in the Presidential Palace in Damascus today, was attended by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' later joined the meeting. President Hafiz al-Asad gave a luncheon banquet in the Presidential Palace to honor Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm held a closed meeting at the Syrian Prime Ministry in Damascus. They discussed ways to promote bilateral relations as well as the situation in the Arab arena and issues of common interest. Al-Rifa'i was received and seen off today by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash; Local Administration Minister Muhammad Harba; Riyad al-Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade; Industry Minister 'Ali al-Tarabulsi; Electricity Minister Kamil al-Baba; and Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

Upon returning to Amman this evening, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was received by a number of ministers.

It was officially announced in Damascus this evening that His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received from Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i King Husayn's written message inviting him to attend the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be convened in Amman on 8 November to discuss overall issues of interest to the Arab nation. His Excellency President al-Asad told Prime Minister al-Rifa'i that he would accept the invitation and participate in the conference. During the meeting they also discussed the situation in the Arab world.

Al-Masri Briefs Envoys on Jerusalem Clashes

JN112053 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri this evening received separately in his office the mission heads of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Al-Masri briefed heads of French, American, and British [as heard] missions on the painful incidents which took place today at the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The incidents injured many Arabs when they heroically confronted attempts by Jewish extremists to force their way into the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock.

Al-Masri stressed that these repeated, painful incidents are a consequence of a prior decision by the Israeli occupation authorities allowing these extremist Jews to perform their religious rites at sacred Islamic places. He voiced the grave concern and vigorous condemnation of the Jordanian Government of these premeditated aggressions against the holy places. The foreign minister asked the mission heads to communicate the Jordanian position to their governments and to intervene to halt these aggressions.

Meanwhile, Al-Masri and the mission heads of the five permanent members of the Security Council discussed the Resolution No 598 on the Iraq-Iran war which was passed on 20 July 1987. The minister urged the five nations to take urgent, effective measures to enforce the resolution as early as possible to block Iran's footdragging and procrastination over the resolution.

Reportage on Visit by Senegalese Envoy

Arrives, Makes Statement

JN102111 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The special adviser of the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Mr (Dajili Mapayah), arrived in Amman this evening for a several day visit to Jordan. During the visit he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the Senegalese president.

In an arrival statement to the Jordanian news agency, PETRA, the Sengalese envoy praised the strong relations currently existing between Jordan and Senegal. He said his visit comes within the framework of consultations between the two countries over various issues and to discuss means of bolstering bilateral relations.

Received by King Husayn

JN111217 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received a joint message from His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and His Majesty King Hassan II, monarch of Morocco, today. The message was delivered to his majesty by (Haj Dajili Mapayah), his excellency the Senegalese president's special adviser, when he was received by his majesty at Al-Nadwah Palace this morning. It deals with bases for bolstering relations and consolidating cooperation between the Arab and Islamic worlds as well as ways to enhance Arab-African relations.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Leaves Amman 12 Oct

JN122006 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpt] (Haj Dajili Mapayah), special adviser to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, this morning left Amman. He concluded a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he handed a letter to His Majesty King Husayn from the Senegalese president and His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. [Passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit by Arab League's Klibi

Arrives in Amman

JN120716 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Amman at dawn today on a visit of several days. During this visit, Klibi will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on preparations for convening the extraordinary Arab summit which will be held in Amman on 8 November.

On arrival in Amman Klibi praised King Husayn's pan-Arab stands on Arab issues. He affirmed that choosing Jordan to host the extraordinary summit is related to the nature of the basic challenges faced by the Arab nation and the need to rally efforts to reach a just, permanent peace in the region.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a number of Foreign Ministry officials welcomed Klibi at Amman's civilian airport.

Talks With Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri

JN121245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri in attendance. They reviewed His Majesty King Husayn's contacts and efforts to make the emergency Arab summit successful and ensure maximal, effective attendance. Klibi voiced deepest appreciation of His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to bring about a unified Arab stand to confront the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation. He also praised Jordan's preparations for the upcoming emergency Arab summit.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Klibi reviewed political and organizational aspects of the summit as part of the intensive coordination between the Jordanian Government and the Arab League Secretariat. Al-Masri acquainted the secretary general with the positive outcome of His Majesty King Husayn's contacts with his brother Arab leaders toward making the conference a success and a new beginning for joint Arab action.

Received by King Husayn

JN121947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. During the meeting they made a comprehensive review of the efforts being exerted to acheive solidarity and realize Arab accord to serve Arab interests through the ongoing contacts in the Arab arena. These contacts aim to prepare for the convening of the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Amman on 8 November.

They also discussed the arrangements being made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to hold this summit. The meeting, which was interrupted by a working luncheon, was attended by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Leaves Amman for Baghdad

JN121949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Amman for Iraq this evening after a short visit to Jordan. During his visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. He was seen off at the airport by the foreign minister and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Envoys Leave Amman With Summit Invitations

JN111352 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—Jordan is preparing to host the extraordinary Arab summit conference which will be held in Amman on 8 November. His Majesty King Husayn is exerting efforts to make the conference a success. As part of these preparations and efforts, and out of loyalty to our one Arab nation and to serve this nation's supreme interest, His Majesty King Husayn's envoys today began a move in Arab capitals. During this move, the envoys will convey messages from His Majesty King Husayn to Arab kings, presidents, and amirs inviting them to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit.

Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali left Amman for Tunis at noon today to deliver a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba inviting him to attend the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. In a statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, Al-Majali expressed his happiness at carrying out this mission as an official envoy of His Majesty King Husayn. He said Jordan is proud to host the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference and expressed hope the conference will further enhance Arab solidarity to face the current developments.

Al-Majali will hand a similar invitation over to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Afterward, Al-Majali will leave for Mauritania to convey an invitation from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency Mauritanian President Maaouiyya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya.

Education Minister Dhuqan al-Hindawi also left Amman for the same purpose this morning. He will convey official invitations from His Majesty King Husayn to his brothers the leaders of Sudan, the YAR, the PDRY, Somalia, and Djibouti to attend the summit conference.

'Akif al-Fayiz Reelected House Speaker

JN110725 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Amman—*Al-Ra'y*—'Akif al-Fayiz has secured the speakership of the House of Representatives for a fifth consecutive term by a vote of 47-9 over rival Muhammad al-Haj 'Abdallah. During the session held yesterday, Al-Fayiz announced that the House's second session will be held tomorrow morning to elect members of the House's Standing Bureau and committee members.

Japan Approves Loan for Economic Development

JN100753 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman—Japan has approved a $300 million soft loan for Jordan's economic development as part of a package of assistance measures that includes $200 million for Oman to help the safety of commercial navigation in the Gulf and to promote stability of the Middle East region, the Japanese Embassy said Friday.

The Japanese Government also agreed to set aside up to $10 million of a recent $20 million donation to the United Nations for Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's mediation efforts in the Gulf, the Japanese Embassy confirmed.

"The Japanese government took the decision (on the package) as a measrue for the safety of navigation in the Gulf and the stability of the region," Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama told the *Jordan Times*.

The ambassador said that the package to Jordan consisted of "soft loans with easy repayment terms," and explained that Japan's contribution was not part of a much-heralded Marshall plan for the Middle East.

"I am aware of the talk on a Marshall plan," Mr. Nakayama said. "But to my knowledge and understanding, this is not a new Marshall plan. We do not conceive it as such." He said the $300 million in economic development assistance to Jordan was "part of Japan's general policy to assist developing nations in the Middle East."

The announcement of Tokyo's decision came less than three weeks after a visit to Jordan by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari who held talks with Jordanian leaders.

A press release issued by the Japanese Embassy on Thursday said the assistance to Jordan and Oman was "a contribution to the safety of navigation in the Gulf in cooperation with Gulf Cooperation Council countries and beneficiaries in the region." It said that the assistance would contribute to "installing high accuracy radio aids to navigation systems in the Gulf." The statement said "the economic development of the Gulf and its neighbouring region is an indispensable element for the peace of the region."

It said that Tokyo would also "extend its maximum cooperation to both Iran and Iraq for their reconstruction efforts once the conflict is finally resolved."

The press release said the Liberal Democratic Party government in Tokyo stated that in view of the U.S. global role for the maintenance of international security, including the Gulf region, the government "will consult with the U.S. Government on the ways to alleviate the financial burden of the U.S. forces in Japan to ensure effective implementation of Japan-U.S. security arrangement which constitute essential part of Japan's security." [Passage omitted]

Bulletin Issued on Israeli Land Practices

JN100755 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA)—Israel has confiscated a total of 13,779 dunums of Arab land from the beginning of 1987 and until the end of last month, according to a statistical bulletin issued Friday by the Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs. The bulletin said that the land expropriated by the Israelis in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip raises the number of dunums so far seized from the Arabs in the two areas to 2,750,290.

The bulletin added that the past month witnessed an escalation of Israeli acts of aggression against Arab citizens and Arab property inside the occupied territories, including: the imposition of house arrest on 18 Arabs from Janin, the detention of 34 Arabs from other areas, and the jailing of 134 others after trial in Israeli courts.

September also witnessed the imposition of curfews on a number of districts, the closure of Hebron University for two weeks, and the demolition of nine Arab homes among other inhuman practices by the Israeli authorities, the bulletin noted.

In addition, it said that Israeli settlers last month embarked on setting up two Jewish colonies east of Tulkarm and Qalqilyah towns on the occupied West Bank. Israeli extremists also carried out attacks on Arab land, destroying crops in hundreds of dunums, particularly in the Nablus region.

Israeli Aircraft Attack Palestinian Positions

NC100902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0903 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Israeli aircraft raided Palestinian positions near the town of Yanta in Rashayya district at 1115 today. No immediate reports are available on the results of this aggression.

PFLP Training Centers Raided

NC100957 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0949 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Security reports indicate that Israeli warplanes conducted several raids against military positions in Al-Hulwah and Yanta in western Al-Biqa' at noon today. According to the reports, the targets of the raids were military training centers belonging to the PFLP.

Al-Biqa' Raided; Plane Downed

NC101617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] At 1345 today four Israeli warplanes carried out a 15-minute attack over the liberated areas east of the town of 'Ayn 'Ata. The raid was targeted against the western slopes of Mount Hermon. Resistance fighters fired surface-to-air missiles at the raiding planes, hitting one of them, which was seen crashing in flames near the occupied town of Shab'a.

The Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] issued a statement saying that its fighters had fired surface-to-air missiles at the raiding planes, downing one of them.

Israeli Raids Recounted

NC101741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Palestinian sources have reported that Israeli warplanes bombarded Palestinian military positions belonging to the PFLP at Yanta in western Al-Biqa' and barely missed some 300 fighters and officials as maneuvers were being conducted there. Had the warplanes managed to hit them, a massacre would have occurred, the sources added, noting that only one member of the pro-Syrian front was wounded during the raid.

It should be recalled that four Israeli warplanes bombarded Palestinian positions in the areas between Al-Hulwah and Yanta at 1100 this morning. Reports state that the planes fired approximately 20 rockets in the 5-minute raid, destroying a one-story building used by the PFLP and an ammunition dump. Immediately after the raid, Syrian and Palestinian forces in the region cordoned off the area, which is only 5 kilometers from the Lebanese-Syrian border. Today's raid is the second this year by Israeli warplanes against this same area. The first, on 13 January, left 3 dead and 13 others wounded.

An AFP correspondent at the scene has said that the Israeli F-16's dropped fragmentation and time bombs for 10 minutes during the raid and the bombs continued to go off for 2 hours afterwards. [Passage omitted]

Describing the outcome of the raid, AFP reported that columns of smoke were rising from the maneuver grounds, where armored vehicles and fortifications had been destroyed. The maneuvers came to a halt and the military parade was cancelled as a result.

Car Bomb Explodes in Tripoli; 2 Killed

NC100840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] A gray Peugeot 405 exploded in Tripoli at 0940 today. The car, bearing license plates No 443170, was parked near Al-Husayni Hospital in the Al-Mina district of the city. Two persons were killed and three others injured in the explosion. Syrian troops cordoned off the area immediately after the blast.

Ja'ja' Aide Suspect

NC101337 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The series of crimes targeted against nationalist deputies by the suspect organs of Amin al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja' is continuing. A car bomb exploded near the hospital of Deputy Dr Hashim al-Husayni in the port area of Tripoli today. The explosion killed Ilyas Butrus Sarkis, Jack Ilyas Hashim, and Kawthar Arna'ut, the three passengers of the car.

Security officials who hastened to investigate the incident succeeded in obtaining a confession from Ilyas Butrus Sarkis before he died. He said that the explosion had occured by mistake during final preparations for the operation. He stated that he, Hashim, and Arna'ut were assigned the task of assassinating Deputy Dr Hashim al-Husayni by a man from the Al-Hashim family who is one of Ja'ja''s aides.

Amal, Palestinian Clashes Reported Near Sidon

Troops Amassed in South

NC100742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Security sources have observed concentrations of Palestinian forces, supported by the 'Ayn Jalut and Al-Qadisiyah brigades, in Baysur, Jinsnaya, and Al-Mharbiyah townships. Meanwhile, Amal has also been amassing its troops in opposing positions, specifically in Al-Mujaydil, Kafr Hatta, and Kafr Milki. Soviet-made T-54 tanks were seen this morning taking up positions and directing their guns toward Al-Mharbiyah and Wadi al-Laymun, where the Palestinians managed to infiltrate during the night. The Rimat road has become dangerous for Amal Movement fighters.

Sa'd Orders Takeover

NC101423 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The security situation between Palestinians and the Amal Movement in the area east of Sidon is still tense and efforts are being made to deal with the recent developments.

Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, has contacted Minister Nabih Birri to discuss the latest developments along the combat lines east of Sidon. Sa'd made a statement this afternoon. He said: During my absence from the city, surprise developments occurred which have affected the military situation along the confrontation line with the Israeli enemy and isolationists. These developments took place in Baysur, Al-Mharbiyah, and adjacent hills facing the enemy along the Kafr Falus-Jazzin combat lines.

He continued: We have a nationalist responsibility to prevent any tampering in the area, particularly along the contact lines with the enemy, and to forestall any problems for the Popular Liberation Army deployed there. We are opposed to any Palestinian expansion outside the camps and we are anxious to avert any new eruption of the camps war. Therefore, we have given orders to the Popular Liberation Army command to take over these positions with an appropriate task force, to oust the forces that deployed their recently, and to place the region in the charge of the Popular Liberation Army as of this afternoon, 10 October 1987.

Sa'd went on to say: We believe that the national interest requires all parties to shoulder their responsibilities in these delicate circumstances and assist the Popular Liberation Army in carrying out this noble nationalist task. If obstacles are placed in the way of this army we will be forced to take other stands and measures which we would prefer not to take. After the Popular Liberation Army units are deployed in these positions, it will be the duty of the brothers in the Unification and Liberation Front, including the Amal Movement, to share, together with the Popular Liberation Army, in shouldering the responsibility for defending the new positions and the entire area.

Amal Launches Attack 11 Oct

NC110823 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Amal Movement sources have reported that at 0500 today Amal units launched a counterattack on the Al-Mharbiyah and Baysur hills and that they have entered Jinsnaya.

Al-Mharbiyah, Baysur Seized

NC111151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Amal Movement reported a short time ago that it regained its positions in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah in swift military operations this morning.

The Amal Movement's Central Information Bureau has explained that Amal Movement forces were compelled to take military action in self-defense at 0500 today. This action has restored the situation to normal on this combat line.

The statement issued by the Movement's Central Information Bureau said: This morning some of the media carried statements by certain Palestinian organizations claiming that their forces had withdrawn from the new positions southeast of Sidon to which they expanded during the past few days. The Amal Movement denies these reports completely, and notes that what really happened is this:

The Palestinians attempted to cause a military escalation by moving in the direction of Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah, thus crowning the procrastination and propaganda campaigns that accompanied the meetings in Sidon. As a result, the Amal Movement was compelled to take military action in self-defense at 0500 today. This action has restored the situation to normal on this combat line. Five members of the Amal Movement were wounded, one seriously. The seriously injured man has been taken to the American University Hospital.

The statement added: After stopping the new Palestinian military expansion in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah, the Amal Movement emphasizes its determination to implement its initiative to end the aftermath of the camps war and restore trust between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Sidon, tension returned to the area east of the city today. Clashes involving the use of various types of weapons raged between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians on the Al-Mharbiyah, Baysur, Jinsnaya, and Al-Mujaydil combat lines. The reports add that the Amal Movement has regained Al-Mharbiyah and Baysur and that the Popular Liberation Army has withdrawn from these two towns.

The reports said that heavy fighting involving the use of machineguns, rockets, and artillery was taking place on the Jinsnaya combat line at noon today. According to security sources, the Amal Movement sustained three casualties and the Palestinians five.

Popular Army Regains Positions

NC111301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to reports from security sources in Sidon, members of the Popular Liberation Army—Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd Forces launched a counterattack this afternoon against the positions which were captured by the Amal Movement in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah. The Popular Liberation Army succeeded in taking control of the two towns after a fierce battle.

'Fierce' Fighting Continues

NC111728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The situation east of Sidon remains explosive amid the conflicting reports with regard to which side controls what and the heavy fighting that is continuing between Amal gunmen on the one hand and Palestinian and Nasirite Popular Organization gunmen on the other. According to the latest security reports, the Nasirite Popular Organization announced this afternoon that its fighters had regained their positions in the area.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is currently raging between the Palestinian and Amal gunmen along the Jinsnaya-Tamburit-Maghdushah-Maria-Darb Al-Sim lines and the sound of explosions can be heard in Sidon and the nearby areas. As reported earlier by the Amal Movement, the coastal line remains dangerous.

According to security sources, the fighting so far has left 4 dead and over 17 others wounded. [Passage omitted]

Fighting Spreads

NC111944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Fighting on the combat lines east of Sidon resumed this evening and spread to other villages in the area. In addition, 'Anqun and Al-Ghaziyah came under rocket fire this afternoon. This latest fighting has added new elements to the situation.

The coastal road between Sidon and Tyre, which was not affected by today's earlier fighting, came under intensive sniper fire this evening, and all traffic movement on the road has stopped. Considering reports from the south, there are no signs of a solution to this crisis.

At 1600 today, the coastal road, Al-Shawakir, Al-Ghaziyah, and the industrial city came under intensive sniper fire from Palestinian positions in Maria. A woman was wounded in Kafr Hatta as a result of shelling. Palestinian concentrations, supported by vehicles, have been seen in Kafr Jarrah since 1600 today. At about 1745, 'Anqun came under violent 107-mm rocket fire. Three rockets fell within the town and several others on its outskirts, but no casualties have been reported.

Fire Exchanged in Beirut

NC112003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Sporadic exchanges of gunfire can still be heard along the Hayy Farhat and Abu Jawdah lines in Shatila following the clashes that broke out between Amal and Palestinian gunmen between 1945 and 2200 today. Rockets and machineguns were used in the fighting.

In a similar development, intermittent clashes between Amal gunmen on the one hand, and Palestinian and Nasirite Popular Organization gunmen on the other, are taking place along the lines of Baysur, Al-Mharbiyah, Tamburit, and Kafr Hatta.

7 Killed, 19 Wounded in Sidon

NC120555 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] The fighting between Amal gunmen on the one hand, and the Palestinians and the Nasirite Popular Organization members on the other, has continued in the areas of Tamburit, Kafr Hatta, Baysur, and Al-Mharbiyah. Machihneguns, rockets, and artillery were used in the clashes. Earlier, the Palestinians and the Nasirites had regained control of the villages of Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah, following Amal's attack on the villages yesterday.

The combat lines of Maghdushah, Mariya, and Darb al-Sim were the scene of violent clashes during the night, which lasted until early morning. During the fighting, the villages of 'Anqun and Al-Ghaziyah came under artillery fire. Traffic along the coastal road between Sidon and Tyre has come to a halt in view of intensive sniper fire. According to a preliminary report by the security sources, the fighting has left 7 dead and 19 wounded.

Clashes Resume 12 Oct

NC120740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] According to reports from east Sidon, skirmishes are taking place on the Maghdushah, Maria, Darb al-Sim, Almiyah Wa Miyah, and Tamburit combat lines. Medium- and large-caliber machineguns are being used in the fighting. In addition, the situation is very tense on the Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah combat lines.

Meanwhile, Israeli aircraft flew over several villages in Al-Nabatiyah district last night as part of a wide-scale raking operation centered on the fields surrounding the towns of Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Kafr Rumman, and villages in Iqlim al-Tuffah. [passage omitted]

In another development, the national resistance has issued a statement saying that a group of resistance fighters detonated an explosive device while an occupation forces' patrol was passing on the Al-Naqurah-Iskandarunah Road at 0500 yesterday morning. An Army personnel carrier was completely destroyed as a result. An Israeli helicopter was seen landing at the place of the incident. The enemy's radio admitted the operation yesterday, but maintained that there were no casualties. [Passage omitted]

In a separate development, a resistance group attacked an Agent Lahd patrol, consisting of an army personnel carrier and a jeep, on Yarin Road at midnight on 10

October. A 10-minute clash ensued, resulting in several casualties. The militias radio admitted yesterday that a patrol member was killed and another was wounded.

Palestinians To Keep Positions

NC121343 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Palestinian sources have stated that the return of Palestinian gunmen to the villages of Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah yesterday was necessitated after movements of Amal mechanized troops had been monitored. The same sources added that the Palestinians will continue to maintain their positions there in support of the Nasirite Popular Army until a final agreement is reached preventing further attempts by Amal to return to these areas.

In another development, a responsible source in the Nasirite Popular organization expressed wonderment why Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah were initially handed over to the Palestinians and why Amal failed to reoccupy these villages which it had evacuated 3 days earlier and the Palestinians have taken. The source went on to say: Why did the military operations against these villages start only after the Popular Liberation Army had taken them over? All of this is an attempt to drag the Popular Liberation Army and all of Sidon into these suspicious clashes.

The source added: We reject any attempt to get involved in this marginal fighting. The source reminded the public that it was the Nasirite Popular organization alone that managed to effect the withdrawal of Palestinian gunmen after all other military and political endeavors by others failed. The source concluded: We were the ones who handed the positions from which the Palestinian gunmen withdrew over to the Amal Movement.

According to statistics, 6 men from the Nasirite Popular organization, 10 Amal members, and 3 Palestinians were killed during yesterday's clashes. The clashes also left 14 Palestinians and 20 Amal men wounded.

Nasirite Head Halts Amal-Palestinian Meetings

NC111219 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
115 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri yesterday accused PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat of being behind the latest flare-up and expansion of Palestinian gunmen east of Sidon. At the same time, Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, announced that units of his Popular Liberation Army would deploy in Baysur, Al-Mharbiyah, and the adjacent hills. The PFLP said that positions in these two areas were free of any Palestinian or Lebanese military presence.

Mustafa Sa'd today threatened to stop sponsoring meetings between representatives of the Unification and Liberation Front and the Palestinian groups.

A responsible source in the Nasirite Popular Organization has said in a statement: Mustafa Sa'd ordered the Popular Liberation Army to ensure that the Palestinians vacated the positions in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah and the nearby hills in order to prevent a renewed flare-up of the camps war. Sa'd appealed to the Unification and Liberation Front, including the Amal Movement, to share in the defense of this area and help man these new positions. Despite this, an Amal unit attempted to advance on the Popular Liberation Army and attacked using all types of heavy- and medium-caliber weapons. The Popular Army returned fire and prevented this unit from advancing, in accordance with the orders issued yesterday by the leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization.

The source added: In light of these developments and military activities, Mustafa Sa'd has announced that he will no longer make arrangements or sponsor meetings between the delegation of the Unification and Liberation Front, including the Amal Movement, and the unified Palestinian delegation.

Amal Statement on Conflict

NC111352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] In answer to a statement by a responsible military source in the Nasirite Popular Organization, a responsible Amal Movement source has declared: Brother Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, the secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, yesterday contacted Brother Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, after the 'Arafat forces had occupied some Amal Movement positions and spread out toward Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah. Sa'd informed Birri of his desire that the Popular Liberation Army should replace the Palestinians. Brother Birri's response was that such a plan would turn the clashes into clashes between the Lebanese, between the Unification and Liberation Front forces, particularly the Amal Movement, and the Nasirite Popular Organization, whereas the Amal Movement is very anxious for the conflict not to assume this character. The movement, therefore, absolutely rejects the idea of its positions being occupied by any other forces, whether Palestinian or Lebanese.

During the exchanges, Brother Birri asked Brother Sa'd to limit his efforts to his usual exertions, for which we are grateful, to arrange joint meetings to implement the peaceful initiative launched by the Amal Movement, and not to dispatch the Popular Liberation Army or any other forces. Brother Sa'd seemed to agree to this. Therefore, all reports about the presence of the forces of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah have no basis in fact. The Amal movement used its right to regain its positions especially since the PLO's statement called on the Amal Movement to return to its positions.

The Amal Movement believes that what is required, therefore, is for the entire conflict to be resolved on the basis of its initiative. It does not want the creation of a new conflict between the Amal Movement and another

Lebanese party, especially if this party is the Nasirite Popular Organization with which the movement is eager to maintain its historic, distinctive relations.

Israeli Brigade Crosses Border at Al-Naqurah

NC112035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Israeli fighter planes flew over Sidon and its nearby camps at 2215. Meanwhile, security sources in the south have reported that an Israeli armored brigade crossed the Al-Naqurah point and headed toward the western sector, deploying on Jisr al-Hamra' and at (Al-Jubbayn).

SLA Withdraws From Yatar, Kafra Positions

NC130601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] The South Lebanese Army [SLA] has withdrawn from two positions overlooking the towns of Yatar and Kafra in the sector where the Nepalese contingent is deployed. Major General Antoine Lahd said that the withdrawal was made for humanitarian reasons. He warned that three neighboring villages will be occupied if attacks on the Israeli Army and SLA resume.

Clashes Renew; SLA, Israeli Units Attacked

NC130924 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Violent clashes are still going on along the combat lines of eastern Sidon between members of the Amal Movement and Palestinians. The clashes were renewed at approximately 1030 today. Rockets and artillery shells are being used.

In another development, sources in Islamic organizations have stated that one of their groups attacked SLA and Israeli units removing ramparts in Tallat al-Huqban this morning. A military vehicle was damaged and five persons killed or wounded. The same sources added that Israeli troops immediately combed Kafra township with machineguns and mortars.

Amal Asks Arabs, Muslims To End Bloodshed

NC112047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Information Bureau of the Amal Movement's southern region issued a statement this evening, appealing to the Arabs and Muslims to denounce those who kindled the fighting east of Sidon. The statement reads: Amal Movement units launched an attack this morning to regain their positions in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah. They damaged three vehicles and captured the said positions. The movement would like to clarify to the public, and to its kinfolk in particular, the following:

1. Amal's presence in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah, in the form of a security checkpoint to monitor the movements of agent Lahd, to safeguard the families who remained there, and to prevent attacks on private property, particularly of the Christians whose property was looted and houses burned, was symbolic.

2. Filling the vacuum in Baysur and Al-Mharbiyah in order to confront agent Lahd is an honor which we hope all those who failed to fight Israel on the closed fronts will have.

3. The movement, with all its leaders, cadre, and members, has been emphasizing and continues to emphasize the need to ensure the success of the initiative of the movement's leader. It realizes completely that the camps war is a dirty chapter and meaningless battle which must be ended. An attempt must be made to get out from under the influence of those who exchange the blood of their sons for conferences, of those who bargain over the legitimate and just rights of the Palestinian people and attempt to block the road to the resistance in the south.

4. Fighting Israel, the absolute evil, and all its domestic extensions in the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party, should take priority, according to our military dictum, our ideological path, and our political line.

5. The Amal Movement aspires to apply the realistic approach taken by some Palestinian organizations. These organizations have regarded the expansion outside the camps as a flagrant violation and an attempt to destroy the initiative of the brother leader of the movement. While denouncing the 'Arafat approach, we hail the efforts being made to save the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from the hell of war.

6. While in principle we condemn any plot against the two peoples, we appeal to all sincere Arab and Muslim peoples who were pained by the bloodshed to condemn those who started this war, to stop the bloodshed of Muslims, and thus bring a halt to the tragic conditions through which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are passing.

Reportage on Visit by France's Raimond

Arrives in Damascus

JN101452 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Foreign Ministry. Raimond was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Assistant Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakkur, the French ambassador in Damascus, senior officials at the Foreign Ministry, and staff of the French Embassy in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent upon arrival, Bernard expressed his pleasure over paying this important visit to Syria and emphasized that the objective of this visit is explaining French policy on international and European levels and also on other issues related to East-West relations. He also praised Syria's policy under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and its important role in the region.

Begins Official Talks

JN101845 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Official talks were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening between the Syrian Arab side headed by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the French side headed by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. The talks were attended on the Syrian Arab side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Yusuf Shakkur, assistant foreign minister; Hanin Hatim, the Syrian Ambassador in France; Dr 'Abd al-Karim Su'ud, head of the Economic Department; Hashim Kahhalah, head of the West European Department; 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, head of the Information Department; and Walid al-Mu'allim, chief of the special bureau (as heard).

On the French side, the talks were attended by (Alan Granyet), French ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic; (Alan Gouganyet), head of the North Africa and Middle East Department; (Jean Leqinyuh), head of the Information and Press Department; (Dominique Bush), adviser at the foreign affairs minister's office; (Maurice Gordo Monpan), adviser at the foreign affairs minister's office; (Jose Dalan), assistant head of the North Africa and Middle East Department; (Dominique Ashif), from the Information and Press Department; and (Roland Dobyet Taran), from the North Africa and Middle East Department.

The talks dealt with ways to enhance and develop bilateral relations in various spheres, the international situation in general, and the situation in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf region in particular. [Passage omitted]

Received by Al-Asad

JN111248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] At 1145 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Syrian Ambassador to France Hunayn Hatim, and French Ambassador to Syria (Alan Granyet).

Raimond conveyed to his excellency the president the greetings of French President Francois Mitterrand and French Prime Minisrter Jacques Chirac. His excellency the president accepted these greetings and asked him to convey similar greetings to President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. Raimond also conveyed a written message from Chirac to the president.

At 0930 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Syrian Ambassador in Paris Hunayn Hatim and French Ambassador in Damascus (Alan Granyet). Talks dealt with the situation in the region and Syrian-French relations.

The official talks between the Syrian Arab side and the French side were concluded this morning at a meeting between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. During this meeting they summed up their views regarding all the issues that the two sides discussed at yesterday's session. They also reviewed a number of issues of common interest.

Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar this morning received French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in the presence of the French ambassador in Damascus and members accompanying the visiting minister. During the meeting the talks dealt with bilateral cultural relations and especially those related to archaeological ruins, cultural centers, cultural exchange, and the mutual desire to work toward expanding and developing bilateral cultural relations in the interest of both states and in the service of culture in general. The two ministers then inaugurated the new French cultural center in Damascus. The culture minister also delivered a speech saying that the inauguration of this center in Damascus serves as evidence corroborating the existence of a deep, sincere, and genuine desire to see Syrian Arab-French cultural exchange expand and develop comprehensively based on mutual understanding and respect and within the framework of the common cultural interests which are of great benefit to both states and which help strengthen relations in all spheres.

The French foreign affairs minister made a reply speech reiterating the importance of the role of culture in interaction and international cooperation and understanding.

More on Talks With Al-Asad

JN111556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Damascus—At 1145 today President Hafiz al-Asad received French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. [Passage omitted] The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the importance of promoting these relations in all fields was emphasized. The French side pointed to the importance it attaches to the continuation of bilateral contacts and consulations in the future. The situation in Europe and a group of regional issues, including the situation in the Gulf, were also discussed, as was the situation in Chad.

Discusses Hostage Issue

LD112059 Paris Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond this evening ended a 48-hour visit to Syria. During his talks in Damascus, especially with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Mr Raimond reaffirmed France's position on the Iran-Iraq conflict and navigation in the Persian Gulf. He also discussed the project of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East and the issue of the French hostages in Lebanon.

Holds News Conference, Departs

JN112012 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond this afternoon held a news conference. It was attended by Raimond's delegation and a French media delegation as well as Arab and foreign correspondents. Al-Shar' welcomed Raimond and his delegation and praised the positive and constructive results of the talks. He said these talks were held in a cordial atmosphere that will contribute to reinforcing and developing Syrian-French relations. Raimond's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad was extremely important, Al-Shar' added. The meeting, he said, took up international issues affecting our region, namely the Mideast problem, the Lebanese situation, and the Gulf war. I am happy with the outcome of these talks aiming at future reinforcecement of Syrian-French ties, said Al-Shar'.

For his part Jean-Bernard Raimond noted the warm atmosphere which permeated the meetings with Syrian officials. He extended an invitation for the foreign minister and Mrs al-Shar' to visit France. Raimond observed there were other meetings between him and Al-Shar' since 1986 in New York. The French minister said this is the first time he has met with President Hafiz al-Asad, who, he added, impressed him with his patience [binafasihi al-tawil]. He called his meeting with the president very useful for future bilateral ties and their development. Raimond said his talks with Syrian officials touched on international issues, in addition to relations with the USSR and the United States. The two sides also discussed the arms race, the Gulf war, Lebanon, and bilateral ties, he added. On the Syrian role in Lebanon, the French minister said various Lebanese factions should patch up their differences to facilitate a national reconciliation through continual contacts among themselves and with Syria. On continuing Syrian-French dialogue, Raimond stressed the importance of pursuing it, given Syria's significant role in the Mideast.

Asked to comment on the French foreign minister's visit, Al-Shar' said he was favorably impressed and sensed an interest on the part of Raimond in getting to know and understand Syria's thinking on the subjects that came up for discussion. The minister noted that relations between France and Syria are longstanding and that senior officials of the countries have exchanged visits. He cited the visit to France by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the visit to Syria by His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand. We think France has an important role in Europe which enables it to approach the problems of the region with independence and balance, Al-Shar' said. An objective approach would enable France to play an effective role in dealing with all the regional problems, notably the Arab-Israeli dispute, the minister added.

The minister said: As for economic affairs, we discussed bilateral and economic relations in particular. The Syrian and French sides expressed a common desire to develop these relations and to surmount the problems facing them.

Al-Shar' explained Syria's position toward the Iraq-Iran war. He said: Syria has condemned this war since its outset and exerted efforts to end it. President Hafiz al-Asad, at that time, held a number of contacts to end the war in its early days. But the Iraqi regime did not respond postively to the efforts by Syria and some of its brothers and instead it launched the war against the Iranian revolution. He added: Syrian efforts have not ceased throughout the past 7 years. They succeeded to a great extent in preventing the expansion of the war. However, the dangers of its expansion emerged recently with the buildup of warships by the U.S. and other countries in the Gulf. The foreign minister stressed that this military buildup is a source of concern and also constitutes the start of possible serious developments in the future.

He said: This war cannot end through the use of show of force. He added: Dialogue, political action, joint Arab concern, genuine Arab solidarity in the confrontation of all possible dangers, and the desire to maintain good-neighborly relations between the Arabs and the Iranian revolution will prevent the expansion of the war. These factors will also ensure the freedom of international navigation for all sides and pave the way for an end to this war which has consumed resources and wealth.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond left Damascus tonight following a 2-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Yusuf Shakkur, assistaant foreign minister; 'Abd al-Hasib al-Ustuwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Hisham Kahhalah, director of the West European Department at the Foreign Ministry; Hunayn Hatim, Syria's ambassador in Paris; the French ambassador in Damascus; and the French Embassy staff.

Commentary Praises French Minister's Visit

JN121741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond's visit to Damascus ended yesterday. It has been the first visit to Syria by a senior French official for a long time. Raimond's talks in Damascus have produced positive results and helped each side understand the views of the other and its desire to promote relations with the other side. The French side's refrain from exchanging visits, contacts, and consultations on various levels during the past period has not been in the interest of relations and cooperation between both countries. It has not also served French policy. The French officials seem to have understood this fact. Raimond voiced France's desire to continue contacts and consultations with Syria after a period of estrangement.

The recent estrangement did not benefit either France or Syria. This means that certain sides have created the factors that led to that estrangement and, consequently, benefited from this situation. Therefore, these sides were dissatisfied with the outcome of Raimond's visit and the agreement reached by the two sides to promote their relations in various areas. Those who tried to undermine Syria's relations with the West last year and who have tried that since last summer have failed. These sides will do anything to hamper any positive development in relations between France and Syria.

If there is a French willingness to serve France's interests in the region in accordance with the requirements of its national interests, Syria will be ready to promote relations and cooperation. Both countries can play a positive role in efforts to find just solutions to problems in the Middle East and Arabian Gulf. They can also work to improve the international climate for warding off the danger of a nuclear war that may destroy life and civilization. They can do these things based on each country's regional situation and world affiliations. They can also act on these goals in accordance with UN principoles and international law and out of their concern about peace and the right to national self-determination.

France has gotten its experience in the region from history and direct relations. It also enjoys an important position that many other countries may not enjoy. This is because French governments took independent policies without the influence of the United States and Israel which are hostile to the Arabs and to principles of justice and the UN Charter. These factors will help France play a positive role in the region in the interest of peace, security, and justice. They will also help it play a role after having abandoned its natural role and traditional relations when it adopted U.S. policies or refrained from that natural role.

Syria, which has overcome the past's complexes and residues, is viewing its relations with France from a new perspective of equality, mutual respect, cooperation based on mutual benefit, and concern about peace and justice. It is also capable of promoting its relations with France in various areas in the interest of both sides and of peace and justice in the world and our region.

The door is open for positive relations and a useful cooperation between Syria and France. Raimond's visit and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials may be the first step toward a new phase of relations and cooperation between the two countries. If such a new phase or steps take place, it will be the result of a French and Syrian willingness. Syria will not be responsible for any obstacles which might hamper these steps.

Reportage on Visit by Jordan's Al-Rifa'i

Arrives in Damascus

JN121152 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] [Jordanian] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus at 1300 today for a brief working visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. On hand to welcome him at the airport were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash; Minister of Local Administration Muhammad Harba; Supply and Internal Trade Minister Riyad al-Haj Khalil; Minister of Industry Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi; Minister of Electricity Eng Kamil al-Baba; and Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs. After shaking hands with those who received him, Al-Rifa'i, along with Al-Kasm, proceeded to the Prime Ministry, where they met in private.

Received by Al-Asad

JN121535 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad received Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1445 today. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm attended the meeting which was later joined by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. [Passage omitted]

Dr al-Kasm and Al-Rifa'i held a closed meeting at the Prime Ministry. Issues related to promoting bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab arena, and other affairs of common concern were discussed during the meeting.

Departs for Amman

JN121811 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad at 1445 today received Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and was later joined by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

His excellency the president received a written invitation from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan to attend the extraordinary Arab summit set for Amman on 8 November 1987. The conference will discuss various issues of interest to the Arab nation. The president informed Al-Rifa'i that he will respond to the invitation and participate in the conference. They also discussed the situation in the Arab world. [Passage omitted on Al-Rifa'i's arrival in Damascus]

Meanwhile, the Jordanian prime minister left Damascus for Amman at 1830. The farewell party at Damascus Airport was led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Al-Rifa'i was also seen off by the ministers of interior and local administration and the minister of state for planning affairs.

Afghanistan

Presidium Authorizes Purchase of Rebel Arms

LD101848 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Decree issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, signed by DRA President Najib; date not given]

[Text] In following the humane policy of national reconciliation, which is intended to bring prosperity and tranquillity to the people of Afghanistan and hasten the restoration of peace and security in the country; and in consideration of demands made by those compatriots who took up weapons against our national sovereignty but who, after the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation saw the humanitarian and peaceful objectives and aspirations of the DRA Government and gave up their animosity and fratricide by stopping their unnecessary fighting, and who have now requested the return of their weapons and ammunition, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has issued the following decree:

As a result of the policy of national reconciliation and progress in the cease-fire talks, a noticeable number of armed opposition groups have come over to the side of national sovereignty. This process continues. The majority of the people have recognized the futility of continuing the war of fratricide. The people want peace and work. They are tired of worrying about threats to their lives, their children, their relatives, and their brothers in faith who have a common nationality and tradition. The armed bands' lethal weapons are given to them by imperialists. But the armed men claim they obtain the weapons in return for all their money and even the beloved lives of their relatives. Some of them even claim that these weapons were bought on the free market across the border with their private means. In stopping the senseless war, a large number of armed groups are asking the DRA Government to refund the cost of their weapons and ammunition so they can use it to return to their peaceful work and lives and further pave the way for peace.

For the purpose of applying the policy of national reconciliation and to accelerate peace and security around the country, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium approves the following:

1. Authority is being given to the Armed Forces, and to the Ministries of National Defense, Internal Affairs and State Security, to purchase, in the capital and provinces, at specific prices, the weapons and ammunition of detachments, groups, and individuals who stop their combat operations. Reactive units, DSHK and other heavy machineguns, anti-aircraft weapons, mortars, recoilless rifles, communications equipment, various mines as well as [word indistinct] Stinger and Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles, are purchasable.

2. If the armed detachments, groups, or individuals request the secret sales of the weapons, the above Armed Forces organs are allowed to complete the deals in secret.

3. The DRA Council of Ministers should put the necessary financial resources to do this at the disposal of the Armed Forces.

[Signed] Dr Najibullah, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium

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Spokesman Criticizes Pakistan's Visa Refusals

LD121931 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that a DRA delegation, headed by Comrade Sulayman La'eq, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, was due to visit Pakistan to meet with Khan Abdol Ghafar Khan, the national leader of Pashtuns, who has been ill for some time. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Kabul, however, kept the delegation's passports for a long time and recently returned them without granting a visa.

The DRA does not consider the action by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan against the delegation, which was only to visit a known regional personality and one of the heroes of the struggle for freedom on the Indian subcontinent as valid, and considers this action as being far from humanitarian feeling, good-neighborly relations, and the accepted laws and regulations in international relations.

Najib Receives Paktia, Konarha Officials

LD091342 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0421 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, October 8, *Bakhtar*—"The peoples of the region and even those of the world are looking how we can overcome the hard test of ending war and bringing peace in the country".

This was stated by Dr. Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, and president of Revolutionary Council, to the participants of an extensive jirgah held here on Wednesday in which seven Jaji tribes of Paktia Province had participated.

The great and responsible tasks of the post of the state's presidency can be successfully carried out with the people's sincere cooperation, he added.

Dr. Najibullah described the policy of national reconciliation as Islamic and humane policy in a similar jirgah of different tribes of Konarha Province held here on Wednesday.

The Afghan party and state leader, Dr. Najibullah, expressed confidence that this humane policy will come out victorious as the people and the nation are with us.

Elders and representatives of Jaji tribes and those of Kunar people in their speeches pledged their sincere cooperation with the Party and State of the DRA.

PDPA Journal Interviews Najib on Reconciliation

LD112321 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] A new issue of the PDPA Central Committee's journal *Zendagi-e Hezbi*, has been published. [Passage omitted]

Comrade Dr Najibullah was interviewed by this journal and answered several questions concerning the present peculiar situation and the need to accelarate the policy of national reconciliation. Comrade Dr Najibullah, answering one question, said that the struggle for national reconciliation is now at the second stage, which should give a new impetus to this important political process. Therefore, the second nationwide party conference, whose work goes on all over the country, has a special motif regarding national reconciliation. This conference will strengthen the PDPA and help the party to promote its quality of decisiveness in realizing the national reconciliation policy.

Comrade Dr Najibullah said that the most important task which the party now faces is broadening the policy of national reconciliation. The enemy has redoubled it efforts to abort this policy. Washington and the reactionary force of the region have tried to widen their interference in the internal affairs of our country and the dimensions of the undeclared war. For certain reasons our country has become an important link in the state terrorist policy of the White House. Despite the enemy's efforts, the initiative and realization of this peaceful policy and the general activities of the revolutionary regime have taken shape.

He said that over the past 7 months the other side has not been able to propose a plan which can counter our proposal's revolutionary and positive character. All these strengthen the potential for peace in Afghanistan. It is necessary to seek new ways and means to strengthen this potential. The PDPA's nationwide conference will [word indistinct] declare an overwhelming response to the national reconciliation.

Concerning the substantial results of national reconciliation, it should be noted that this policy has worked as an impetus to promotion self-awareness and responsibility in the people of Afghanistan. So far, it has divulged unexploited resources and opportunities and has increased the credibility of the PDPA and the DRA among people because national reconciliation conforms with the interests of the majority of the people. This rallies an ever increasing number of allies to the PDPA. In view of this policy, the objective background of the social bases of the revolution and a greater development of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan flourishes. [Words indistinct], the local coalition system develops. Despite efforts by the Iranian and Pakistani authorities to prevent refugees from returning home, an ever increasing number of them return. So far 60,000 refugees have returned. Contacts with religious leaders have increased. The Islamic Studies Center has been innaugurated and the journal, *Ershad-e Eslam* has started publication. Funds and facilities for mosques and other religious needs of the people are being allocated.

The role of the PDPA, it should be noted, is that of a guiding force of our [word indistinct]. No one has taken this right from it. In the Constitution which we call the Constitution of national reconciliation, the role of the party in realizing this policy is defined; the party is the organizer and the protector of this policy.

The full text of this interview has been published in this issue of the *Zendagi-e Hezbi*, journal of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

Mujahidin Kill 27, Injure 35 in Kabul Blast

LD091650 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Criminals subservient to the extremist opposition groups have revealed their true features by committing another savage crime.

A BIA correspondent reported that at 1900 yesterday extremist criminals placed several kilograms of explosives inside a Volkswagen vehicle parked near Sherpur grand mosque, a residential area in the Shahr-e Naw region of Kabul city. The explosion martyred 27 compatriots and seriously injured 35 persons. The injured were immediately taken to the hospital and are now receiving treatment.

This tragic incident took place at a time when a large number of our compatriots, including women, children, and old people, were shopping or were on their way to pray in the grand mosque of Sherpur.

The report adds that this explosion seriously damaged 29 stores, 1 house and several cars, and that the grand mosque of Sherpur was also damaged. In order to prevent a repetition of such sad incidents organized against our people by the agents of imperialism and the enemies of national reconciliation, the national security forces ask our dear compatriots to inform them immediately if they know anything about the terrorist actions of extremist groups.

Government Issues Statement

*LD092006 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Statement issued by the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation; date and place not given]

[Text] We regret to announce that the enemies of Afghanistan's people have resorted to another violent criminal action. They placed a powerful explosive near the communal mosque of Shirpur and set off an explosion around 1930 on 8 October, which killed 27 and injured 35 of our compatriots, including women, children, and elderly. As a result of this sad incident, 29 shops and a house were damaged and 6 vehicles were destroyed. The communal mosque of Shirpur was also damaged in this incident.

It is sad and regrettable that after 9 years of meaningless war and fratricide, at a time when the people's authorities have chosen reconciliation, based on the wishes of the Afghan people, and are struggling to end the bloodshed and ensure nationwide peace and security; at a time when men and women, old and young, and all Afghan families want the fastest implementation of the national reconciliation policy, the sleepy consciences of the extremist opposition still have not be shaken. They continue the killing and blood letting of their compatriots. Instead of obeying the call to peace, which is God's order—may He be glorified—and that of His messenger—God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family—they are putting into practice the sinister plans of the Afghan people's enemies.

Instead of accepting the will of Afghanistan's people, they are obeying U.S. imperialism. They have sold themselves to Satan, and by committing savage crimes against the people are proving their hostility to them, to the homeland, and to peace, and proving their obedience to the imperialistic and reactionary warmongering groups.

The Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation, while expressing deep hatred of this shameful crime, believes the enemies of our people's peace and prosperity will never be able to weaken our people's will to implement the national reconciliation policy by creating terror and fear.

The national reconciliation policy has now become rooted in our people's soul and has been transformed into an indisputable and irreversible fact. The process of the armed opposition groups joining the peace, the return of compatriots from abroad to the homeland, and the observation of the cease-fire by a large number of armed groups show the correctness of the national reconciliation policy and the defeat of the warmongering policy of the Afghan people's enemies.

We again tell the extremist opposition not to become a tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism and of the enemies of the homeland and people, and not to increase their burden of sin against the homeland and Muslim Afghan people. The cause of peace is bound for victory. However, history will never pardon those who are traitors to the homeland.

The Supreme Commission for the National Reconciliation, while expressing deep condolences to the families and friends of the victims of this savage crime, asks all the noble people of Afghanistan to struggle, with unity, cohesion, firmness, and unshakable will, to implement the national reconciliation policy, which is the only way to end the war and bloodshed in our long suffering country.

Waziri Youth Seize Arms, Ammunition Shipment

*LD110641 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0500 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] Kabul, October 10, *Bakhtar*—A large convoy of arms and ammunition belonging to Gulbuddin, a ringleader of the Afghan extremists, on its way from Peshawar to Zhor District of Khost in the territory of the DRA came under the attacks of the Waziri youths in Spin Wam [placename as received] are of Waziristan and were seized, report reaching *Bakhtar* says.

Following the event, an armed group of the so-called "Hezb-e-Islami" (Islamic Party) unleashed extensive onslaughts on Waziri tribe to regain the weapons. But as a result of resistance of the Waziri youths 15 members of the armed group were killed and several others injured.

The most up to date American armaments which were recently put at the disposal of the extremist groups were included in the arms convoy of the extremists.

Security Forces Discover Missiles in Paghman

*LD091739 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Text] The vigilant national security forces have prevented a criminal act by enemies of the national reconciliation policy and by extremist elements.

A BIA correspondent reports that the noble people of Arghandeh-ye Pa'in informed the national reconciliation commission of Paghman district about missiles belonging to extremist elements sited in this region to disrupt our compatriots' peaceful life.

The vigilant national security forces took action in accordance with the cease-fire rules and discovered 20 missiles, which were ready for firing on residential areas, and removed them.

Mujahidin Destroy 7 Soviet Posts in Nangarhar

BK120700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say mujahidin destroyed seven Soviet posts in Nangarhar Province. It is reported that in two separate operations in (Toagar) area and a locality in Qandahar Province, mujahidin inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Kabul forces and damaged many tanks and armored cars. They also seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Down 2 Planes in Pakhtia

NC110807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have downed two cargo planes of the Kabul regime's Air Force near (?Ghowr) in Pakhtia Province. The Central News Unit reports that the two planes crashed on 3 October in the [word indistinct] (?mountains) and that all their passengers were killed. The report also states that the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries shelled a military base of the joint forces in Pakhtia Province and killed 12 (?members of the joint forces).

Iran

Missile Fired at Iraqi Defense Ministry

LD131030 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 13, IRNA—Iran fired a ground-to-ground missile aimed at the compounds of Iraq's Defense Ministry at 0830 hours Tuesday (0500 GMT). The Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) said in a press release here Tuesday morning that the missile strike was in response to Iraq's recent attacks on civilian targets in Iran and its bombardment of an Iranian school in Soheyl village of Lorestan Province Monday.

Retaliation To Continue

LD131057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Following the repeated warnings of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in order to prevent the Saddam Zionist regime from continuing its atrocities, the corps of Islam is carrying out its retaliatory operations with greater might and has inflicted heavy blows and losses on the Zionist enemy. In response to yesterday's mischievous deed of the Zionist enemy's bombing of our country's civilian areas including the ('Allameh Tabataba'i) intermediate school in (Soheylbeyk) village of Lorestan Province, at 0822 this morning a surface-to-surface missile of the Air Force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps was targeted and fired on the War Ministry of the regime ruling over Iraq in the center of Baghdad. The War Ministry is one of the important military centers of the High Command of the Iraqi Ba'thist armed forces. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps once again warned the criminal leaders of Baghdad and announced it will continue its retaliatory measures until the Zionist enemy halts its evil deeds.

Guard Corps Missile Hits Baghdad Garrison

LD110518 Tehran IRNA in English 0512 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 11, IRNA—'Al-Rashid' Garrison in Baghdad was hit by a surface-to-surface missile of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) at 00:30 hours local time Sunday, (21:00 hours GMT Saturday). It is an important military center in Iraq. The IRGC said in a statement that the Iranian missile attack was in response to Iraq's deployment of chemical weapons on military as well as civilian targets in Iran last week. It warned Baghdad that its war crimes would not go unanswered in the future. Muslim forces of Iran fired two surface-to-surface missiles at Baghdad last Monday as a deterrent measure against the Iraqi bombing of residential areas and industrial units in Iran.

Iraqi Security Affected by Baghdad Missiles

LD101110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, quoting the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the first missile fired by the Islamic fighters at Baghdad in retaliation for the recent misdeeds of the mercenary regime of Saddam hit the Al-Rashid garrison, the training base for the Iraqi Presidential Guards, resulting in such heavy losses at the garrison that the sirens of ambulances driving to and from the garrison could be heard for hours. According to the report, the second missile fired by the Islamic fighters hit a number of security centers in the (Umm al-Tabul) District, situated at the end of a road leading to the Saddam International Airport.

The firing of the two missiles has disrupted the security arrangements in the Iraqi capital and has strengthened the resolve of Muslim Iraqi mujahidin. Instances of attacks against Zionist officials increased in the days immediately after the firing of the missiles, limiting the public appearances of Cabinet members and high-ranking members of the Ba'th Party. The sound of shooting can be heard most nights from the densely populated districts where the oppressed people of Baghdad live. The report indicates that this current week three bomb explosions have been heard in various parts of Baghdad.

Stinger Missiles Obtained From DRA Rebels

NC100718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Quoting diplomatic sources, *Al-Masirah* magazine reports today that Iran has obtained Stinger surface-to-air missiles and launchers from the Afghan opposition. The sources said that the last batch of weapons consisted of two launchers and some missiles. Tehran acquired these through an Islamic party in Afghanistan led by Yunis Khalis, who has close ties with the Khomeyni regime.

IRGC Commander on Producing Stinger Missiles

LD101841 Tehran IRNA in English 1824 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Prov., Oct. 10, IRNA—Iran's Muslim combatants have obtained and succesfully copied the U.S.-made portable anti-aircraft missiles 'Stinger' since a long time back, said commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rezai'e here Saturday. Addressing a news conference Rezai'e said the Islamic Republic's response to the October 8 U.S. helicopter attack on Iranian patrol boats does not hang on a Security Council decision. Iran is trying to disclose the facts of the U.S. aggression to the world, he declared. The IRGC commander brushed aside U.S. claims that American forces did not suffer any losses during their clash with Iranian forces Thursday night, as an attempt by the U.S. "to save its face." Admitting this fact means a great defeat for the U.S. because it considers its modern helicopters a sign of its military superiority, added Rezai'e.

Rezai'e said the military build-up of the U.S. and NATO forces in the Persian Gulf indicates that U.S. bastions in Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are in shambles and this explains for the presence of such a huge armada in the region. Revealed the IRGC commander that Iran has mobilized a 60,000 to 100,000-strong force inside Iraq and has also set up a lot of POW camps inside liberated Iraqi territory, housing 4,000 prisoners of war at the moment. [Sentence as received]

On the victories of Iranian Muslim combatants on the battlefields, he said the war front is now more closer to Baghdad than it was last year. Meanwhile, the IRGC commander in a meeting of the war support headquarters here said the increase in domestic production of arms and ammunition saved dlrs 1.5 billion for the country last year. He said production of arms and ammunition in the first half this year increased three folds compared to last year and is expected to increase five folds by the end of the current Iranian year (March 20, 1988).

Rafiqdust on Production of 107-mm Rockets

LD122248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] With the start of mass production of the new mini-Katyusha weapons in the military industries factories of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the mass production of 107-mm rockets has also started in our country. The production of this type of weapon means a saving of $141 million a year. In ceremonies marking the start of mini-Katyusha mass production, the minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Mohsen Rafiqdust, noted the progress of national military industries. He said: The production of RPG-7's was the first step in weapons production in the Guards Corps and our military production has risen from 2-3 billion rials in 1980 to 150-160 billions rials this year. Currently, we are producing 70-80 percent of our ammunition. The minister stressed that Iranian experts have now obtained the sophisticated technology required to produce military materiel to the extent that they are now able to produce various types of surface-to-air missiles.

Musavi-Ardabili Delivers Prayers Sermons

LD091540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Friday prayers sermons delivered by provisional Friday Imam Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, in Tehran on 9 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage omitted on Koranic verse, remarks on importance of piety]

My first sermon is about the religious obligation to defend the Persian Gulf. Our current problem, the issue facing the Islamic Republic of Iran, is our confrontation and clash with the United States. The United States announced it is neutral in the war imposed by Iraq on Iran. It also boasts it is championing human rights in the world. Since the day we raised the issue of Point 4 to the world [Truman's administration and program], it has tried, through investments, plans and deeds, to give the U.S. Government a humane, philanthropic and justice-seeking image of support for human rights. A couple of days ago it had an argument with China. It said that China is not observing human rights in its treatment of the Tibetan people. However, these same inhumane individuals, who do not wish to present a humane image to the world, launched an open, flagrant military aggression against us. The United States attacked us and perpetrated the ugliest deeds. It is continuing to do so. The United States attacked a supply ship and captured its crew. That fellow came all the way from there to sink this ship. [Sentence as heard] The United States interrupted its programs to declare to the world: We have sunk the ship. This was done to remove all traces of the crime.

Last night the United States attacked four of our speedboats on patrol near Farsi Island. U.S. helicopters and warships attacked and sank three of them. One was saved. Six people were captured and two persons martyred. There has been no report on the fate of the rest. Do not forget that this disgraceful person, this evil man [as heard] first came here under the guise of performing a purely economic task, to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers and to charge them for it, that is, the United States wanted to make money. It also said that the Persian Gulf is a sensitive region with an international waterway; it needs safeguarding; its security must be maintained; and now it has been turned into a battlefield. It came to remove tension and restore this region's security. With this excuse, it concentrated an unprecedented military force there. It dispatched its most sophisticated force. Not satisfied with this, it dragged in NATO members. It coordinated regional reaction. After all this, after playing its games, it said that Iran should unconditionally accept a Security Council resolution. It said: Iran should accept or expect punishment.

Meanwhile, a few weeks after raising the Security Council issue, the United States demonstrated its evil nature by attacking our ship. It claimed the ship was caught in the act of laying mines. However, it failed to give reporters or experts a chance to inspect the ship. Like a spoiled child who cannot yet walk properly and who kicks the ground when he falls, it sank the ship and then proudly reported this fact. At this sensntive moment the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic are determined to clash with the United States, but in order to deprive this evil and disgraceful man [as heard] from finding excuses, our officials refrained from attacking.

Last night the United States committed another crime. When it attacked the ship, it said the ship was laying mines. Last night it also said: They attacked us and we defended ourselves. The United States then realized it could not repeat the same excuse, so it made up another excuse: We were behaving ourselves, carrying out our patrol operations, and they fired on us. The satans immediately alerted each other and two, three, four, five, six helicopters attacked our speedboats. Two or three of these speedboats were engaged in normal patrol operations near Farsi Island, a regular procedure.

Everyone knows the United States said it merely wanted to engage in commercial and economic affairs to support Kuwait, to maintain security and remove tension. Now everyone knows, and it has been made clear to everyone, that the issues are different. The United States, which has come to the Persian Gulf with all its ballyhoo, is facing certain problems. First of all, it has received blows from the Islamic Republic. It has been humiliated, disgraced. It has been disgraced in an intolerable way. The United States was humiliated over the issue of the nest of spies in Tehran, when it suffered its disgraceful defeat; in the Tabas incident; in the Nowzheh coup d'etat attempt [not further specified]; and in its defeat in Lebanon, of its economic embargo, and—worst of all—in the McFarlane matter. In that incident, the United States was so disgraced and so humiliated—this happened a short time ago and all of us remember it—that one of them committed suicide and another was threatened with removal. Mr Reagan was on the brink of disaster. They even felt it a disgrace to say that this gentleman is one of us and [words indistinct] this gentleman now wishes to solve his problem and say: No, I am a bully. You accuse me of being so incapable. I am not all that incapable: I also know how to kill people; I know how to plunder, how to attack ships. This is one of their problems.

The United States's second problem in coming to the Persian Gulf was that after the McFarlane issue, the region's reactionary countries began to lose hope completely, thinking he would be of no use to us anywhere. His reality is different from his appearance. He is a hypocrite. He gives weapons to our enemy. He was losing that base as well and, to win them back, he said: No, this is not true; we are coming to your assistance. This was the second problem.

The third problem was that its interests were endangered. U.S. interests are what we term plunder and thievery. The United States has not buried its father here, therefore it has no special interests here. When they say their interests have been endangered, it means they are not able to plunder, they cannot steal, they cannot continue their overlordship, they cannot set foot inside Iran, they are not given permission to do this, and we would even spit in their face. The United States cannot tolerate this.

The other problem is U.S. domestic issues. The Democrats found good excuses, and they had their own domestic problems. The Democrats said the Republicans cannot do anything, and each day they aggravate the problems and have had electoral problems, and other problems.

The latest problem for the United States was the problem of Saddam. They invested so much on him and they pinned so much hope on him, hoping that he could topple the Iranian revolution. They waited all this time, but then they despaired and realized that Saddam had lost his effectiveness, that he could no longer achieve anything, that they could not hide behind him. In order to solve all these problems, they sent their forces. They carried out a military invasion, and they imagined that they had solved their problems. Now Reagan thinks that he is known throughout the world as a winner, that his problems have been solved, that the Democrats can not say anything, and that he can stand up to Iran. First of all, these stupid people do not realize that they can never regain their prestige by such deeds. Even now, when America has a conflict with China, she says: Why do you violate the rights of the poor Tibetans? Even now she refuses to give up. Coming to the Persian Gulf with so many forces and attacking patrol boats or a supply ship will not enhance their prestige. On the contrary, those who saw what happened realize that America is a roughneck bully.

Even if invasion, murder, plunder, and aggression raises U.S. prestige, there is no need for them to come the Persian Gulf. Their disgrace in Vietnam, their attack on Libya should be enough. This has been the usual U.S. practice. They did not start today or yesterday to gain prestige and honor by such actions. The United States wished to mislead the world. I am reminded of the time when the United States put on its religious garb and said that the danger of communism threatens the world. Islamic ulema, Christian and Jewish scholars should come together in Bhamdun in Lebanon. It said: We will confront the communists with military means, and you should confront them with logic and reason. Let us eradicate communism from the world.

One of the persons invited to that gathering was the late Grand Ayatollah Sheykh Mohammad Hoseyn Kashef al-Gheta. He wrote a letter to the U.S. representative. It was later published under the title "Supreme Ideals Emanate from Islam, Not From Bhamdun". That letter should be read; but I wish to refer to one of its sentences. Al-Gheta wrote: Whatever we have experienced, we have experienced at your hands. Every tyranny, every oppression, every crime, every massacre, every falsehood that we have experienced—its roots, its trunk, its poison—has come from the United States. This Shi'a grand ayatollah wrote: If one places you one side of a scale, and the East on the other side, one has to say thousands of greetings to the East compared with you. This was said by the late Kashef al-Gheta. Here, too, I deem it necessary to praise the Soviet Union for the position it has now adopted. It has said: The U.S. presence in the Gulf, its military invasion, its bullying, its bared teeth and claws will not remove tension in the region. On the contrary, tension will intensify. The Soviet Union has called on the United States to remove its forces from the Gulf. Iran is not a country to be frightened of, nor will it submit to such things.

I refer now to some sentences from the Lord of the Faithful regarding the obligation to offer a defense against the United States in the Persian Gulf. In this connection, I am not saying we can kill or will be killed; I am not saying we will win or lose. This is something for military experts to decide. They should report on such matters. What I am saying is that on the basis of our religious obligation as to whether we can kill or whether we are to be killed, we will fight. I declare: Despite our losing so many lives, so many martyrs, despite our shedding so much blood, even if we had lost just one martyr, we would have responded, let alone losing many dear ones. If we do not join battle and if we do not defend ourselves, we can neither answer to God, nor the people, nor our own consciences. [Passage on Imam Hoseyn's remarks about holy war in Arabic omitted].

The jihad, engagement with enemies, is one of the doors to Paradise which God has opened for his most favored friends. The cloak of piety and abstinence protects those who adhere to them from the evil of their opponents. This is the firm armor and strong shield of God Almighty. Anyone who wishes to withdraw from God's holy war and does so, if he were to be shunned by others, God would cover him with the cloak of abjectness, calamity, and misfortune and, as a consequence of this baseness and contempt, he would become weak and wretched. Moreover, because God will remove His mercy from him, he will be an ignorant person.

I have told you repeatedly: Fight these enemies of God. I swear by God, God will cloak with abjectness those who attack a community, even when that community is in its own house. God gave this edict of defense and the order of the necessity to defend ourselves to us, to our ancestors, to our system. We do not fear martyrdom, destruction, difficulties, bombings, or missile attacks. The world should know: The Algerian revolution took 1 million lives from a population of 14 million. We are 50 million. It is still too early for us to put aside our arms and refrain from the holy defense which is among our mandatory duties. [chants, slogans] At the same time, we should not deviate from our justice-seeking goal because of difficulties or anger; nor should we forget this goal. What we have to say is this: We want our rights and justice. We want to see corruption uprooted. Corruption should be dried up from its very roots and foundations; justice should prevail. The head of the snake should be crushed and the region should become tranquil.

Before we say to America: Come, let us fight, we say to her: O people of the Book! Let us use common terms. We worship none but God; we associate no partners with Him; we worship from among ourselves no lords and patrons other than God. [Koranic verse] If the United States says: "I shall definitely impose myself on you, and you should accept me as your master," then it should know that the time for this has passed. It might be possible to say this to a particular group, but it is not possible to say it to everyone. You can not say such things to those who take pride in martyrdom and who consider subjection to oppression and tyranny disgraceful. O God, in this world which is full of sin and oppression, aggression, and violation, bullying and force, in these times when being mercenary, reactionary, cowardly, and abject is rampant; when bowing to evil powers—those evil powers who are dragging along other governments behind them—and taking on a master is the order of the day, one nation and only one, has revolted. It has surrendered everything it has to God. With every blow it has received, it has expressed its thanks to God. It has become stronger and more experienced. O God, grant your labor—that is, your pleasure, justice, and victory—to the nation. [Chants] [Passage omitted paying tribute to the 12 imams]

In my second sermon there are three issues that I must present to you. The first concerns an issue I spoke about the previous week—the administration of the two holy shrines. I will again discuss this issue. The tragic events of the pilgrimage this year bring to mind an issue that I wish had not been forgotten. [Passage omitted on importance of administering the holy shrines]

This issue must be raised with all Islamic countries—the fact that the Saudi princes have a base, an imperialist base, a colonialist base, and a reactionary base— indeed, they have created bases. All these bases are shaking and crumbling. The issue must be raised seriously. When these Saudi princes were entangled with the Shamites [term generally referring to the people of Syria], had the problem been followed up that day—the day when they were locked in conflict with the Egyptians, when they fought with Egyptian pilgrims wreaking havoc on them—then this Iranian tragedy would never have happened. The Saudis opted to tangle with them, but nothing happened. Then it was Iran's turn; tomorrow it might happen somewhere else. [passage omitted noting that during the time of Al-Nasser the Saudis used to humiliate Egyptian pilgrims]

It is wrong for a worn-out monarchist regime to crush someone one day, and then to crush somebody else tomorrow. We must thank the honorable Friday prayer imams of Iran for raising this issue during their seminar. The issue was weel received; it was included in their resolution. They supported it seriously. If the issue is to be followed up, I believe the best authority to do it is those very Friday imams. They can communicate with the world, they are honorable people, they are respected by the people, and they are acceptable to the imam. This problem is serious, and they must follow up on those items included in their resolution. Others would then affirm this resolution so that it would not be forgotten with time.

The second issue concerns a problem that several people have raised lately. I think it should be raised again. Thank God, one blessing of our revolution is the fact that the issue of Islam has been raised in an interesting and serious way around the world. Perhaps there is hardly anyone on this planet who does not hear the word Islam several times a day, be he in favor of against Islam. Today, the most important problem of the world is the Islamic Revolution. Thank God, we are the ones who have the leadership base for Islam throughout the world—the Islam which has shined so brightly in the world, and rightly so. We have the base for the armed forces of Islam. We have a base in a country suitable for this revolution—that is, if we succeed, God willing, in managing the revolution's affairs well.

However, something is lacking, it has always existed, and not just in Iran. It is the lack of a scientific center for Islamology. People who know Islam have questions to pose. They want to know what Islam is. What is the Islamic view of international relations? What does it say about war? About peace? What are its views on the economy? On taxation? What is the verdict on land ownership in Islam, and what is the system of government in Islam? What are government rules in Islam? What is international law according to Islam? Indeed, what is law, art, science, psychology, sociology? They have thousands of problems. They must have a center that is recognized at an international level. Those with questions must know that there is such a center here, so that when they ask questions about Islam, they will not hear answers like: I do not know, I must ask an authority, let me think about it. Yet, even if he does so, he will hastily refer to one or two books. [Passage omitted stressing the importance of a world center for Islam]

We do not have such a center. What we have are our seminaries and our theologians. Our seminaries are very rich. Our theologians are very respected. However, if organizational and group work is not attempted, then there is a return to individual thinking, and this is unacceptable. The best place to set up such a center is in Islamic Iran. I suggest that seminaries, theologians, and those involved consider setting up such a center. [passage omitted stressing the issue]

The third problem relates to my first sermon: We said that defense of the Persian Gulf is part of specified duties, our religious duties. We are involved in the imposed war. It is possible for these infernal powers of the world to create other crises and difficulties for us. We must be prepared—prepared to defend, to confront, to confront provocation and the economic blockade, and prepared to solve domestic problems, to help the dispossessed and the deprived, prepared to fight against poverty and ignorance.

A large segment in Iran, a considerable segment, are shouldering all these difficulties, and they endure all these burdens. However, we also have individuals in Iran who are aware of these problems without feeling any responsibility. Rather than discuss these problems, they discuss welfare problems and problems concerning the accumulation of wealth. I declare that these individuals who set foot on this diversionary path; who feel no responsibility; who are indifferent; individuals who are even ready to accumulate wealth through profiteering, hoarding, blackmarketeering, tax evasion, misappropriation of government, public and state wealth, crooked trading and engaging in smuggling—including smuggling of gold and antiques, and narcotics—and also those who continue their previous misdeeds, such as posing as great landlords and misappropriating land, I tell them: That is enough. Stop what you are doing.

They live in a revolutionary country with so many difficulties. Tolerating so many irresponsible individuals is not right from a religious standpoint nor from a logical standpoint. Within a short period—that is, 2 or 3 months—several billion tomans of wealth has been subject to verdicts in special courts in favor of the dispossessed people, or in favor of banks or government organs. I say this: If they believe they can take away these properties through illegal means, even though they may peddle influence to obtain favorable verdicts in some of the courts, such verdicts will be reversed. [Shouts of "Allahu Akbar"] [Passage omitted]

Two or 3 days ago one person was executed. As I heard it, his friend from Pakistan said he would pay 10 million tomans to stop the execution. He is a narcotics smuggler. He paid 10 million tomans but the judges did not take it, and they executed his friend. Even if he had paid 100 million tomans, they would have executed the guilty party; he had to be executed. The country cannot tolerate such things. That is what I say to them. I say it so that they will not say tomorrow that the judicial establishment is resorting to violence under the pretext of decisiveness. [Passage omitted] I must also say this that individuals who have legitimate property, who have earned it legitimately and not misappropriated it from state or public funds, and those who have no rightful complaint against them must realize that their property will be respected and is secure. Nobody in the Islamic Republic Government can say that something is wrong. However, taking refuge in God, I must say that so far I have yet to see such property which is legitimate. [Passage omitted on greeting some classes of people present at prayers]

Velayati Briefs Envoys on Situation

LD111852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attended a gathering of ambassadors and charges d'affairs in Tehran today. He asked them to inform their respective governments of the severity of the current explosive situation in the Persian Gulf and the terrible repercussions stemming from the agitation and military aggressions of the United States. He described the agitation and open military aggressions of the United States and the threat to the security and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said this threat has created a very critical and explosive situation in the Persian Gulf. He outlined the official position and views of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the representatives of foreign countries residing in Iran.

Referring to the military attack by U.S. helicopters against Islamic Revolution Guards Corps patrol boats who were safeguarding the southern borders and the national interests and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic, he said: The United States, in order to explain its military presence and intervention and the involvement of other countries in the Persian Gulf, carried out its policies by alleging that the waterways were mined by Iran and by claiming that they had found mines. In recent weeks, the U.S. Government has gone one step further and claimed that it is trying to stop any violation of international rules and regulations and was acting in self-defense when it carried out hostile military action against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We should ask whether such claims by a military force that is intervening in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf region can justify military action. If so, what is the future of this trend? The true intention of the United States in sending its forces to the region is solely to put pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran and to give open and comprehensive support to the aggressive and war-mongering Iraqi regime, which is responsible for starting and continuing the crisis and tension in the Persian Gulf.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, a victim of the aggressive war imposed by Iraq, has always exercised the policy of self-restraint with regard to fanning the flames of the war in the Persian Gulf in the face of criminal attempts of this regime to internationalize the war and involve other countries. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the most powerful country in the region and as the country with the greatest interest in establishing security and stability in the Persian Gulf and the freedom of shipping in this international waterway, has never hesitated to defend its just rights and national sovereignty and has responded appropriately to any threat or aggression.

Mr. Velayati added: Now it is clear to the world that the military presence of foreign forces is not only incapable of establishing security and freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf, but is further expanding the conflict that was started and promoted by the Iraqi regime. This also creates a danger of new and more extensive military clashes. The 7-year-long resistance of the Muslim Iranian nation in the face of Iraqi aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its repeated and continuous violations of all international rules and regulations—including the extensive use of chemical weapons and agitation in the Persian Gulf, as well as threatening the security and freedom of shipping—clearly shows that no military threat or aggression—whether from the war-mongering Iraqi regime or, as is the case now, from the United States of America—can thwart the resistance and struggle of the Iranian nation and government. Moreover, such threats and aggression will never force Iran to retreat from its just positions regarding the condemnation and punishment of the aggressor and the uprooting of the roots of aggression. The clear U.S. military aggressions against Islamic Republic of Iran will ultimately result in the defeat of U.S. militarist policies. In the meantime, of course, peace and stability in the region will be further endangered and the threat of a full-fledged military confrontation in the Persian Gulf will increase. The Islamic Republic of Iran naturally has never wanted this to happen. Ever since the Iraqi regime created this crisis in the Persian Gulf, Iran has always tried with Islamic and revolutionary self-restraint to restore peace and stability in the region.

The minister of foreign affairs of our country added: The Islamic Republic of Iran expects all countries of the world and the international community to oppose the war-mongering actions in the region with awareness and intelligence, as the U.S. Government has seriously been following this line for some time now and has dragged a number of other Western countries into the crisis-stricken Persian Gulf region. They should not allow such a militarist policy to engulf the region in the fires of an unwanted war and further endanger international peace and security.

Velayati added: We expect the political representatives in Tehran to inform their respective governments of the severity and explosive conditions currently existing in the Persian Gulf and advise them of the terrible repercussions of U.S. provocations and military aggressions. The majority of the countries of the world certainly do not support U.S. policies in the Persian Gulf, the goal of which is to strengthen their control and trample the rights of the nations of the region; they are not prepared to be the victims of the Washington policymakers' adventurism. The crisis resulting from the presence of foreign military vessels in the Persian Gulf and from

U.S. provocations and military aggressions has again proved the correctness of Iran's position on the necessity for withdrawing all these forces from the region and that the countries of the region should ensure the security and stablity of the region and freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf. The Islamic Republic of Iran, which has always opposed foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the region, has tried to bring peace and security to the region. It believes the only way to stop the spread of clashes in the region is to avoid attacking shipping and oil installations in the Persian Gulf, as well as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign military forces.

There is no doubt that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the most powerful and most influential country in the region, will decisively oppose any aggressive or provocative attempt which threatens this responsibility.

[Tehran IRNA in English at 1653 GMT on 11 October carries a similar report, which adds: "He [Velayati] deplored global silence pointing out that if the international community had succeeded in eliminating the roots of aggresion in the region by desponding [as received] to the Iraqi regime's tension there would remain no ground for U.S. interventionist policies."]

Musavi Interviewed Following Cabinet Meeting

NC120919 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi following 11 October Cabinet meeting by unidentified reporter; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Musavi, the issue of the Persian Gulf continues to be the hottest topic in the news. During the past few days, we have witnessed the U.S. attack on a number of Iranian patrol boats and the U.S. denial of our attacking a U.S. helicopter. In addition, the matter of Iran's acquisition of Stinger missiles has caused a lot of discussion in both military and political circles in the United States. Could you comment on these topics?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There has been much discussion, analysis, and talk about the crisis which the United States is creating in the Persian Gulf. The United States is trying to deepen the crisis and is bringing other Western countries into this region. What concerns us is that our resistance and steadfastness will continue at any price. This is our religious duty. Naturally, whatever the intentions of the United States are—the most important being to try and force the Islamic revolution into collusion and to deal blows against it; they are trying to carry this out today by taking the side of Iraq and oppression—such intentions will not be realized as a result of our steadfastness. We have shown that in order to reach our high Islamic ideals, we have no fear of martyrdom and that, for us, martyrdom is a blessing. In our religious belief, whether we kill the enemy or are killed by him, the attainment of this good fortune is what motivates our action. Therefore, what the United States has started, whatever their views on safeguarding U.S. interests, we announce here that we will fight these U.S. goals to the end in the Persian Gulf and will neutralize U.S. plans at any price.

Our nation has decided to carry out its role, and I warn all those countries who may have taken the side of the United States in the hopes that they can compel us to submit through force in the Persian Gulf, that we follow this philosophy: to the last home, the last man, and the last drop of blood. For us resistance at any cost is the principle. Our victiroies have always come as a result of such resistance. We consider resistnace for holy goals a victory, and we view it as a victory. It is very sweet for us to enter a war which is the embodiment of resistance, struggle, and uprising against infidelity. In this respect, the United States has committed another impudent action in attacking three boats with its very advanced and sophisticated technology. This has increased tension. We wish to declare that what will triumph in the world is the will of the faithful and pious people, not instruments of technology. We will learn how to win over such technology by giving martyrs and suffering hardships.

Our basic view is that opposing the United States in the Persian Gulf, although it is against our desire, will increase Islam's glory. We will not lose in this respect. We would lose if we retreated and surrendered. On the contrary, we will continue to mobilize the people in order to resurrect their true Islamic life. The United States will suffer from this act. If the United States believes that one goal of such action is to secure the flow of oil to itself and other European countries through the 1990's because their own reserves are being depleted, then we must tell them: The seeds that you are now sowing will cause you to have grave difficulties in obtaining oil even under better conditions in the future. This is because such actions will cause waves of resistance to reach all areas were oil exists, effectively disrupting the supply. If the United States continues this approach, we see this resistance and struggle as continuing in the long term. We return to what his holiness the imam said: war, even if it lasts for 20 years. We are preparing ourselves for long-term resistance. We do not lose anything from struggle. It will strengthen us.

We were previously considered a dependent country and a nation subservient to the United States. We used to be an abject and subserivent nation until the return of the Islamic values and resistance. Now, we are not afraid of giving martyrs in order to reach our goals. Now we are one of the most powerful countries of the world. That is, the resistance and return of Islamic values have strengthened us. For this reason, we will not be frightened of the hue and cry kicked up by the United States; we will counter it.

We are well aware that the United States is facing daily pressure in the world. It is becoming clearer every day that the Reagan administration is employing the spirit of aggression which is part of the U.S. order. Moreover, using that spirit for personal reasons or really in order to save itself from the shameful outcome of McFarlane fiasco, that administration has attempted to create a crisis. Naturally, they are saying they have no intention of aggression. However, I hereby declare that they are taking steps in that direction and the way to counter this hegemony and expansion of the crisis is to resist at all costs—even at the cost of offering martyrs in confronting U.S. intentions and objectives.

The United States has no business ordering about everyone in the Persian Gulf, or stating what waterways are free. The seas belong to the regional countries. The Persian Gulf primarily belongs to the regional countries with the longest coastlines. The United States has become a nuisance to shipping and to the security of various countries. We will fight against this situation. The future will witness that people will more closely rally around to destroy Saddam and to uproot U.S. regional influence. The more the United States and the lunacies of the Reagan administration persevere, the heavier our blows against them. The United States will suffer these blows for some time. The United States should not be happy that it has hit three boats carrying 12 Guards Corps personnel with a most limited quantity of hardware using, as they put it, high-speed and high-technology helicopters. That stupid Weinberger, who announced that the United States is teaching Iran a lesson, must be told that he should not count his chickens before they hatch. We shall see if the United States has been able to benefit in this manner or if it has been our country and the Islamic revolution that have gained from these aggressions.

As for the Stinger missile issue, this is an interesting story. No matter how we got these Stingers, this event shows that an arms embargo and discussions about an embargo are very foolish. When the most complicated and potent [shadid tarin] U.S. weapons can reach the Islamic revolution by processes available to it, this shows how stupid ar those people who assume that an arms embargo can be set up and economic sanctions may be effected so that a revolution can be brought to its knees, even at the level of such very advanced weapons. [Sentence as heard] Of course, we seriously study complex weapons available to us or made available to us, using many methods—methods resulting from our ideology and revolutionary spirit—so that we can manufacture or make advances as we did with the TOW missile, which is one of the most complex antitank missiles. We made good progress, as we did with substantial modifications in our F-14's, details of which will be announced, God willing. We made use of the above missile [not further specified], and we will make use of the same against the United States.

We are well aware that this Iranian talent, unfolding after our national revolution, has been able to do miracles in dealing with problems, issues, and hardships. Of course, the war has given rise to this genius and remarkable God-given capacity in the field of manufacturing complicated weapons. God willing, we will be able to announce the fruits of this one day.

Further Reportage on 8 Oct U.S. 'Attack'

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD091506 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 9, IRNA—Following the U.S. attack on Iranian speed boats in the Persian Gulf waters on Thursday night, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "This criminal act reveals the nature of U.S. military policies and that it indicates the U.S. has increased its actions to induce a confrontation in the region." [Sentence as received]

He said that the U.S. helicopter attack on Iranian boats leaves no doubt that the American political bankrupts intend to set fire to the region and the martyrdom of Iranian combatants reveals that the U.S. has beaten the drums of war. He also said that to defend the Islamic Revolution the Iranian nation has to counter aggression and threat and that the Muslim combatants will respond to these crimes. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that the Islamic Republic considers the presence of the American forces and U.S. Western allies in the Persian Gulf as being contrary to the interests of the regional nations and that Iran would do anything to safeguard its rights. He said Iran would certainly respond to the hostile policies of the U.S. which aims at backing the Iraqi regime and exercising its domination over the region and that "the White House policy makers will bear the dire consequences of their act."

Alai'e Claims U.S. Ship Hit

LD091653 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Following the clash between the fighters of Islam and the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf last night, Mr Alai'e, the commander of the naval branch of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Central News Unit. He referred to the aggressions of the U.S. forces and the clash last night and said: In continuation of aggressive U.S. acts, U.S. helicopters attacked a number of launches on patrol in the area last night. In response to this, the warriors of the Guards Corps Navy retaliated and shot down one of their helicopters. Using heavy fire against one of the U.S. war vessels, they managed to inflict major damage on this vessel. Mr Alai'e added: The presence of the units of the Guards Corps naval force in the Persian Gulf is to defend the Islamic homeland and oppose any aggression of the United States; and it will continue to do so. Our forces, in complete readiness, will strongly respond to the mischief of the U.S. forces in the waters of the Persian Gulf.

Weinberger 'Confessed' To Attack

LD091701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, war minister [as heard] of the United States, on Friday implicitly confessed that U.S. helicopters initiated the attack on Iranian boats during the Thursday night encounter in the Persian Gulf. According to an AP report from Washington, Weinberger, who was speaking at an international conference supervised by the U.S. Information and News Agency [as heard], said that the attack by the U.S. helicopters on Iran's boats was true. He said: In order to respond, it is not necessary for our troops to be shot at. On the aggression of the U.S. helicopters against three Iranian boats last night in the Persian Gulf, Weinberger today claimed: No damage was sustained by the U.S. forces during the attack last night. The minister of war of the United States offered no explanation as to the reason for the exploratory activities of U.S. vessels in the region.

Swiss Envoy Summoned

LD101459 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Swiss ambassador to Tehran Henrich Reiman who is also in charge of the U.S. interest section in Iran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry this morning and handed over a strong-worded note protesting the 'provocative' U.S. helicopter attack on Iranian patrol boats in the Persian Gulf Thursday. The note made it clear that the war-mongering action by the U.S. is in contravention to all international regulations and indicates Washington's evil intentions of starting a full scale war in the Persian Gulf. Reiterated the note, that it is logical for the Islamic Republic to reserve the right to respond to such aggressive acts. It said the U.S. Administration is responsible for the safety of Iranian crew members taken hostage by American forces and demanded their immediate repatriation.

'Contradictory' U.S. Reports

LD101229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] We start the newscast with a report about the contradictory statements by U.S. officials concerning the shooting down of a U.S. helicopter and the damage sustained by a U.S. warship, which will come to you from my colleague: According to a Central News Unit report, the fear of a backlash by U.S. public opinion against Reagan's aggressive policies in the Persian Gulf and the limiting of his powers by Congress have forced U.S. military officials to conceal the news about the shooting down of a helicopter and the damage sustained by a warship and to see that this is not reported by domestic and foreign media. However, despite all the steps taken by U.S. political and military officials, the reports have been published, revealing that they have not been completely successful in their aim. Their contradictory statements and the report of the death of two U.S. military personnel in Bahrain have, to some extent, revealed the hands of the U.S. politicians.

In the first hours after the incident, when complete control had not yet been imposed on the media, ABC television cited U.S. officials: Another incident has taken place in the Persian Gulf and another U.S. patrol helicopter has been attacked from an Iranian oil platform near Bahrain. At the same time, AP and Voice of America, citing officials of that country's War Ministry, stated: Early reports indicate that missiles have been fired at a U.S. frigate. The media did not give any details regarding those attacks, but only announced that the Pentagon was studying the reports. When the facts were known and Iranian military sources announced that Iranian forces had succeeded in shooting down a U.S. helicopter and damaging a frigate, a Pentagon spokesman, in order to cover up the facts, announced that there were no reports of such a clash and that no such incident could have taken place on Thursday. Nevertheless, a few hours later, military sources, including the U.S. war minister, announced that they had found parts of Stinger missiles on two Iranian boats.

Against this background, late last night UPI implicitly [as heard] reported the death of two Americans in the Persian Gulf, paving the way for transferring the corpses of the Americans who died in a clash with the forces of Islam. In a brief report, the agency announced: Two U.S. military personnel have been killed under suspicious circumstances on a jetty in Al-Sulayman Port, Bahrain. It should be noted that, in accordance with an often-used method to prevent the divulgence of top-secret operations of U.S. forces abroad, the U.S. Government changes the circumstances, saying that the deaths of U.S. soldiers was due to natural causes. According to a former high-ranking CIA official, driving cars over the corpses—especially over the part of the body which has been damaged—is the most common method for attributing the death of U.S. forces taking part in such operations to natural causes. According to him, the methods used for disfiguring the corpses would depend on the reasons for death and the appearance of the injuries on the corpses. This is a method which was frequently used by the United States in the Vietnam war.

Kurds Issue Statement on Italian Hostages

LD131037 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 13, IRNA—The Patriotic Union of Kurdestan of Iraq (PUK) said in a statement to IRNA Monday that it is holding three Italian nationals hostage in protest to Italy's military aids to the Baghdad Government. It said in the statement that the ruling regime in Iraq uses Italian-made weapons for killing Kurds in

Iraq and for fighting the Islamic Republic, and that it construes Italy's presence in the Persian Gulf as its support for the U.S. policies in the region. The PUK statement said the union has samples of Italian-made cluster bombs which the Iraqi regime has deployed against the Kurds in that country. It said to liberate Iraq from the oppressive rule of the Ba'th Party it will fight the countries which support Saddam Husayn or do anything to uphold his government. The three Italian hostages, according to the PUK, are Giaccoco Minetti, Charoraki Cicyupi and Pital Louis Roberto [names as received].

SAIRI Units Plan Military Exercise

LD101843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The "Karbala' Liberation" exercise [Manovr-e Azadi-ye Karbala'] will take place on Tuesday, 13 October in the Jamgaran area of Qom. Announcing this news today, the commander of the Mobilization unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] said in an exclusive interview with our reporter: Following the victorious "Zafar-2" operation carried out by the Muslim forces of Iraq and also in order to declare preparedness, the military and security forces of SAIRI and the mojahedin belonging to the 9th Badr Division will stage the "Karbala' Liberation" exercise.

Describing the aims and execution of this exercise, he said: Following the edict of his eminence, the imam concerning the formation of Hezbollahi cells all over the world, in this exercise we want to organize those forces that cooperate with us or that are able to cooperate with us, and to display their combat power. Also, we would like to assure the Iraqi mojahedin on the fronts where they enjoy the support of the people and Hezbollahi cells that the Mobilization forces of SAIRI are highly prepared for confrontation with the superpowers. Moreover, they are waiting for the order of the commander in chief of the armed forces so that they may, by shedding their blood, defend Islam and the Muslims.

The commander also said: The "Karbala' Liberation" exercise concerns the people of Iraq and, by participating in this exercise, they can prepare for struggle against the Iraqi regime and global arrogance.

Velayati Cables UN on Iraqi Chemical Attack

LD091333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Our foreign minister's message to the UN secretary general on the Iraqi regime's criminal chemical bombing of Sumar, which led to the martyrdom of 100 people and the wounding of a large number of our compatriots, is the subject of our next report:

The message states: Mr Secretary General, I inform you that the criminal regime of Iraq has again embarked on the massive use of chemical weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This inhuman and barbaric act, which is against all international rules, norms and conventions, has unfortunately not been decisively condemned by international forums or even by those governments that are signatories to the convention banning the use of this deadly weapon. The ringleaders of the 'Aflaqi regime of Iraq, by disregarding the 1925 Geneva Convention and the conscience of the world, yesterday subjected the Sumar region in western Iran to a massive and unprecedented chemical bombing. Mr Secretary General, you must be aware that the Islamic Republic of Iran has the strength and power to use similar capabilities and even more advanced means to quickly make the palace-dwellers of Baghdad regret their actions. However, we have refrained from reciprocal action because of our faith in Islam and our respect for humanity and international rules. I deem it necessary that your excellency promptly raise these points at the Security Council and ask the Council members not to waste any more time and to no longer delay the trial of the Iraqi regime as war criminals. Meanwhile, I expect you to act quickly, before evidence of the crime is lost, to send an expert delegation to the region.

Jalali Condemns Chemical Attack

LD101546 Tehran IRNA in English 1440 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Kerman, Oct. 10, IRNA—Defence Minister Brigadier General Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali today termed the Iraqi chemical attack on Sumar region last Thursday [8 October] as "a war crime." General Jalali who is currently here said although Iran is too reluctant to retaliate, "we keep the right of retaliation for ourselves." The Islamic Republic is waiting for measures of international bodies in this regard, Jalali said, noting that although the United Nations has condemned the Baghdad regime, it should take a firmer stance. The Iraqi regime chemically bombed Sumar operational region in western Iran Thursday martyring 100 Iranian combatants and wounding a group of others. The War Information Headquarters (WIH) has called on the U.N. to send a probe team to the contaminated areas.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Communique No 2,984

LD091755 Tehran IRNA in English 1743 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9, IRNA—Iran's naval forces in addition to shelling Iraqi coastal watch posts, searched nine cargo ships and tankers in the Strait of Hormuz on Thursday and Friday. The vessels were allowed to continue voyage when no suspicious cargo turned up on board. Reporting the above here today, the 2984th Joint Staff communique added that exchange of artillery and tank fire continued throughout the war fronts with Iranian forces maintaining their fire superiority. Muslim combatants also carried out 34 patrol missions and returned safely to bases. Several Iraqi patrol units came under heavy Iranian artillery fire in Eynkhosh and opposite Qasr-e Shirin and other Western fronts Thursday night and Friday morning which were repelled from the region leaving behind some casualties. Long-range artillery fire of the Muslim forces interrupted movements of Iraqi motorized columns and engineering activities in Panjwin operational theater, inflicting substantial losses and casualties on enemy troops. A heavy mortar launcher of Iraqi forces was also destroyed in the region.

In Nahr 'Anbar, Zayd and Zobeydeh relocation activities of Iraqi motorized columns came under Iranian fire sustaining some casualties and losses. Several gun emplacements and an anti-aircraft position of enemy troops were destroyed in this area. At least 15 Iraqi gun emplacements, two command jeeps and two other vehicles were destroyed and a group of enemy troops were killed when Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled their positions Thursday. Iraqi forces chemically bombed Sumar operational region Thursday morning, martyring and wounding a group of Iranian combatants.

3 Dead, 50 Injured in Khuzestan

LD101048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Iraqi aircraft this morning bombed three industrial, labor, and residential centers in Khuzestan Province, martyring a number of workers and injuring another 50 people. The three centers also received some damage.

Communique No 2,985

LD101631 Tehran IRNA in English 1616 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Iran's coastal artillery fire shelled an Iraqi vessel at the mouth of Khawr 'Abdallah water way at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf Friday, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy vessel and forcing it to return to its hideout, said a military communique here Saturday. Communique Number 2985 released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iranian naval forces checked the limited activities of Iraqi vessels near Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah platforms Saturday. Iran's Muslim combatants continued exchanging aritllery and mortar fire with Iraqi troops throughout the fronts Saturday, killing several enemy soldiers in a southern theater and destroying five enemy vehicles and several gun emplacements and observation posts. Iranian gendarmerie forces, in continuation of their defensive operations, killed and wounded a number of Iraqi soldiers and set fire to 10 enemy gun emplacements and a command jeep in parts of the southern sector Saturday. In Mehran, Nahr 'Anbar and Chazzabeh, western and southern sectors, Iranian artillery fire prevented Iraqi engineering units from setting up barbed-wire fences and embankments or digging canals Saturday, inflicting heavy losses on them. Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when Iranian combatants shelled enemy vehicle and armoured columns in Panjwin, Sayyid Sadiq, Sidan, Mandali, Naft-e Shah and Yebis, northwestern and western sectors, Saturday, concluded the communique.

Communique No 2,986

LD111835 Tehran IRNA in English 1702 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 11, IRNA—As a reprisal against recent Iraqi crimes, Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed eco-military centers in Irbil Province, northern Iraq, twice at 09:00 and 09:05 GMT Sunday, inflicting substantial losses and returning safely to bases. The 2986th Joint Staff Communique said that Iranian long-range artillery fire began shelling Iraqi oil installations [words indistinct] stations of Banmil and Naft Khaneh, Al-Haretha power station [name indistinct] paper factory and other enemy eco-military centers in Mandali, Mugatu and Halvan as of 04:30 GMT today. Heavy losses have so far been inflicted on the enemy targets. Iraqi warplanes bomber Kut 'Abdallah village near Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, at 08:00 GMT saturday, damaging some houses. At least 10 iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 20 enemy gun emplacements and observation posts, four multiple rocket launchers, a munitions dump and two vehicles were destroyed in the southern fronts (?after) artillery duels with Iran's Gendarmerie forces Saturday.

Iran's Muslim combatants checked activities of Iraqi patrol units in [words indistinct] overlooking Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht and Marivan, northwestern sector Saturday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying a munitions dump and five vehicles of theirs. An Iranian patrol convoy discovered and seized an amount of Iraqi ammunition and military equipment in a northwestern war theater Saturday. Iraqi troops sustained heavy casualties and losses and their patrol units were suppressed throughout the southern and western fronts by Iranian artillery fire Saturday. The Muslim forces also checked Iraqi engineering operations in Anjireh, Helaleh, Maymak, Badrah, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Nahr 'Anbar, Zobeydah and west of Jofeyr, western and northwestern fronts, Saturday, inflicting considerable losses on enemy troops, concluded the communique.

Pakistan

USSR Apologizes for Violation of Airspace

BK111552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has apologized to Pakistan for the violation of Pakistani airspace when two Soviet helicopters had to make an emergency landing on Pakistani territory. In a note to Pakistan's ambassador in

Moscow, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov said the Soviet Union has expressed appreciation to the Pakistani Government for its understanding of the situation.

Appreciation was also expressed to Pakistan for providing timely assistance to the Soviet helicopters' crews on humanitarian grounds and for immediately handing them over to the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad.

11 Injured in Peshawar Bus Station Blast

BK121538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Eleven people were injured in a bomb blast at the GTS bus depot in Peshawar town at about 1600 today. The injured were rushed to Lady Reading Hospital where four of them were released after receiving first aid and the rest were admitted. The bomb was placed in the women's waiting area. About 15 GTS buses stationed at the depot were damaged due to the blast.

AFP: 'Saboteurs' Blamed

BK121706 Hong Kong AFP in English 1655 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 12 (AFP)—A bomb ripped through the main bus terminal in the northwestern Pakistani city of Peshawar Monday [12 October] wounding 13 people and causing extensive damage, official sources said. Witnesses said flying shrapnel caused most of the casualties in the blast which damaged 25 buses.

The bomb, carrying a charge of two kilos (about five pounds), went off in the ladies waiting room in Peshawar's main bus terminal. The terminal has been the target of at least three previous bomb attacks.

The bomb shattered windows in several nearby buildings, witnesses said, adding that two women were among the injured.

Police, blaming the incident on unidentified saboteurs, said the device was "made in the Soviet Union."

Officials here said a recent wave of bombings across the country was the work of Kabul's secret agents so as "to put pressure on the government" to modify its stand against the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

The blast took place at a time when security has been stepped up across the country for the world cup cricket matches being held in Pakistan.

England and Sri Lanka are scheduled to play in Peshawar on Saturday [17 October] but despite the security threat the tournament organisers have refused to change the venue.

Junejo Supports UN Peacekeeping Force Plan

BK090851 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 87 p 7

[Editorial: "A UN Force for Afghanistan"]

[Text] An idea whose time may have come has just been expressed by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo. In an interview with an American newspaper he has suggested that once the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and once such a withdrawal actually got underway, a United Nations peacekeeping force could be stationed in that country to ensure law and order till a successor Afghan government was in full control of the situation. Pakistan has not formally mooted this proposal as yet but it has enough merit in it to be worthy of a fuller consideration. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it goes to the heart of the Afghan problem.

The Geneva talks on Afghanistan have focused mainly on an acceptable timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet forces and on bilateral and multilateral guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. What the Geneva talks do not address is the nature of a post-settlement government in Kabul and its ability to ensure peace and tranquility in Afghanistan once the Soviets pack up and go home. The Soviets and their Afghan proteges are afraid that too short a withdrawal timeframe could enable the Mujahidin to fight for absolute control in Kabul which according to the unspoken fear in their hearts, could lead to a bloodbath in Afghanistan. On the other hand, the Mujihadin are against a long-drawnout timetable since they fear that it could defuse their resistance and allow the present ruling party to strengthen its grip on power.

A yawning chasm of distrust thus divides the contending sides which finds expression in the stalemate at the Geneva talks. Mr Junejo's proposal is aimed at coming to grips with this problem. It needs to be accepted fairly openly by all sides concerned that a Soviet withdrawal will leave a vacuum which no single faction or entity in Afghanistan is capable of filling. Consequently, the need for an outside force, commanding the trust of all the sides, to help police a ceasefire in Afghanistan is all too obvious. There can be nothing better in this context than a peacekeeping force under the umbrella of the United Nations. Such a force could draw heavily from the Islamic countries, including those with which the Soviet Union has good relations.

There is, furthermore, another aspect of Mr Junejo's ideas on Afghanistan which deserves closer attention. In the same interview he said that the task of devising an acceptable government that could replace the present regime in Kabul could be entrusted to a Loya Jerga [grand assembly] drawn from all the tribes of Afghanistan. This proposal, which is in line with Afghan tradition, has the merit of denying a veto to both the PDPA and the Mujahidin based in Peshawar on the composition of a post-settlement government in Kabul. Anything that tempers the extremism and ambitions of both these sides needs to be encouraged. In a barren field Mr Junejo has thus planted a couple of fruitful ideas which, if developed further, could generate some impetus for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue.

Sri Lanka

Indian Army Chief Visits Troubled Provinces

BK091117 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The commander of the Indian Army, General Krishnaswamy Sunderji, arrived in Colombo this evening after visiting Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka to assess the situation there. *Lanka Puwath* said that General Sunderji will have talks with the commander of the joint operations command, General Cyril Ranatunge, and the Indian high commissioner in Colombo, J.N. Dixit. The director general of the Rupabahini Corporation told a news conference yesterday that the Indian Government announced that it will do everything to disarm the LTTE, which has been given enough time to fall in line with the peace accord.

Indian Peacekeeping Force Begins Operations

BK091614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the peacekeeping force has apprehended about 100 people belonging to various groups indulging in violence in the northern and eastern sectors. Briefing newsmen in New Delhi this evening, an official spokesman said the peacekeeping force launched operations early this morning to disarm various groups and put an end to violence. The force was fired upon while raiding camps and bases of various groups. The peacekeeping force returned the fire. At certain places the force came across mines, including electrified barbwire fencing. The operations are continuing. On being asked about the reports of the arrest of the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran, the spokesman neither confirmed nor denied it.

Our correspondent, K.L. Srinivasan, reporting from Jaffna, says huge caches of explosives belonging to the LTTE were unearthed by the peacekeeping force following raids on LTTE hideouts near (Kompribiri) in Trincomalee this morning. They seized 400 kg of plastic explosives, 34 live hand grenades, a huge quantity of liquid explosives, and other materials used for making landmines. Our correspondent says the peacekeeping force is providing free medical aid, food, and transport facilities to the needy in Trincomalee and Batticaloa areas in close cooperation with the administration.

The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has told President Jayewardene that India is determined to implement the India-Sri Lanka agreement in letter and spirit. Mr Pant, who arrived in Colombo this morning, had a 2-hour discussion with Mr Jayewardene on the situation prevailing in the north and the east of the island. The defense minister also had a discussion with the Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, and the chief of the Army staff, General Sunderji, on the measures being taken by the peacekeeping force to maintain law and order.

Jayewardene, India's Pant Hold News Conference

BK091717 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1710 GMT 9 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 09 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Velupillai Prabhakaran leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is a self-confessed murderer and must be arrested. There is a reward of one million rupees on his head said Sri Lankan President J R Jayewardene addressing a joint press conference with Indian Defence Minister K C Pant in Colombo today.

The Sri Lankan president, who was assisted by State Minister Dr Anandatissa De Alwis and Education Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe, secretary to the president W M P B Menakdewela and Defence Secretary General Sepala Attygalle, said that the LTTE had reneged on the agreement made on the peace accord and according to the agreement the amnesty, as far as those who violated the terms in the peace accord were concerned, was not applicable. Except for the LTTE and EROS all other separatist groups had agreed to the peace accord.

Indian Defense Minister K C Pant said that orders had gone out to all Indian peacekeeping forces on the ground in Sri Lanka to arrest all those persons who engaged in violence and those who violated the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord.

Answering specific questions with regard to Prabhakaran for his continued terrorist violence he said that anyone will be apprehended by IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] and this clearly gave an answer to the question whether Prabhakaran would be arrested. He said that to the best of his knowledge Prabhakaran had not been arrested, he did not know where he was. Five terrorist camps had been raided and 98 terrorists been arrested.

There had been a delay in forcing the LTTE to surrender all their weapons, both Mr Pant and President J R Jayewardene said but it was due to the idea that the LTTE would give up violence and enter the mainstream of democracy. President J R Jayewardene said that the LTTE had broken the agreement with regard to setting up of an interim administration and had gone on a rampage.

He said the Indian Government thought that the LTTE would erupt if the 17 terrorists captured on the high seas for smuggling were brought to Colombo but the Sri Lankan Government by then decided to bring them to

Colombo. Some of them had committed suicide. And, this was followed up by the LTTE going on the rampage. Mr Pant in answering another question emphasized the fact that anyone who attempts to thwart the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord would be dealt with firmly and their arms taken forcibly.

There was mutual confidence between Sri Lankan President J R Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and a sincere attempt had been made by two neighbouring countries to get together and find a solution to their problems. The objectives were totally to strengthen Sri Lankan society its unity and integrity and at the same time solve the problems of the Tamils. After the agreement was signed attempts were made to try to bring (terrorists) elements into a democratic process. It was worth making a try. However, it has been found that the LTTE had gone back on the agreement. President Jayewardene said that this was not the time to find fault with anyone but to stand unitedly. There would be no more referendums. Early general elections will be held. He was a total democrat and if the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord collapsed it would be the end of democracy in Sri Lanka. He appealed to the people to stand together and help restore peace in the country.

The president said that he will not attend the conference of heads of states at Vancouver due to the current situation. He said that according to the standing orders to military forces Prabhakaran should be captured.

In answering further questions President Jayewardene said that the general commander of the Southern Command of the Indian Army was in effect directly under his command as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Recalling the signing of the peace accord with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Jayewardene said the situation was at that time very serious in the south. He had 6,000 troops, but with Sri Lanka's planes it would have taken 24 to 36 hours to ferry those troops to the south to quell the violence. It was at that crucial juncture that Rajiv Gandhi had helped the country. India had ferried the troops in a quick airlift to the south on his request and the order of the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He had brought in the IPKF to fill a vacuum. He was thankful to Rajiv Gandhi. If not for his gesture, offers and action there would have been a complete breakdown and chaos would have surfaced.

Mr Pant giving a detailed account of his assessment of the north and the east said that the Indian Government had resolved to ensure peace to all communities in Sri Lanka.

At the tail end of the conference Sri Lankan President Jayewardene in an impassioned appeal to the Sri Lanka media asked them to turn the searchlight inwards and act with a sense of responsibility instead of fanning the flames. The peace accord was the only solution to the problems, he said that he was proud of the peace accord as that guaranteed comprehensive peace for Sri Lanka. The JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] had also attacked the headquarters of the LSSP [Lanka Sama Samaja Party], CP [Communist Party] and SMP [Sri Lanka Mahajana Party]. Today a bomb had been exploded on the chair of the chief office-bearer of the Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya, the leading trade union in the port of Colombo. This union supported the peace accord.

Indian Defence Minister Pant said that the Chief of Staff of the Indian Army Gen. K Sundarji had visited north and eastern of Sri Lanka and come with a clear picture following which certain measures were implemented.

At the conclusion President Jayewardene said that "I am nonviolent. I am for democracy and peace". And appealed to the Sri Lankan press to have a new phenomenal turn their searchlight inwards. He asked the press to try to get the country together in a time of crisis. Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike had closed down certain newspapers but, he would not do that as he was a true democrat. Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike had stifled her critics. He would never do that. He was a true democrat and would continue to be so. He did not think of himself but his thoughts were always centered around Sri Lanka and Sri Lankans. He also said if Sri Lanka succeeded with the peace accord the country would succeed. At the time of signing the peace accord the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. If the peace accord fails and southern terrorism develops that would be the end of democracy in Sri Lanka.

Troops Capture LTTE TV, Radio Transmitter

BK1010416 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the peacekeeping troops captured an illegal radio and television transmitter owned by the LTTE in Jaffna. An official spokesman said in New Delhi, that broadcasts from this transmitter were being used by the LTTE for propaganda against India and the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. The spokesman said the broadcasts were also being used to incite violence among Tamil groups in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. A Defense Department spokesman said in Madras, that over 110 LTTE men and others indulging in violence have so far been arrested in raids carried out by the peacekeeping force in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the island. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, besides communication equipment, has been recovered in the raids. The spokesman said the situation in Trincomalee and Batticaloa is fast returning to normal.

Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumder, says President Jayewardene and the [Indian] defense minister, Mr K C. Pant, addressed a joint press conference after their talks. Mr Pant said that India will ensure restoration of normalcy in the north and the east of the island at the earliest, so that India and Sri Lanka can proceed further with the implementation of the agreement. In reply to a question, Mr Pant said that to the best of his knowledge the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran, has not been arrested. He said his visit to Sri Lanka reflected the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's desire to reaffirm India's commitments to the agreement and fully cooperate with Colombo in its effective implementation. Mr Pant said India's efforts have been to bring all Tamil groups to the political mainstream and make them abandon the path of violence.

Mr Jayewardene said that the amnesty granted to the LTTE under the agreement no longer applies following the recent massacre of Sinhalese in the east by the group. If they accept the agreement and abide by it, the LTTE could be granted amnesty again, he said. He strongly defended the agreement and thanked Mr Rajiv Gandhi for it. But for this agreement, there would have been bloodbath in Sri Lanka. Mr Jayewardene cautioned that if the agreement fails, Sri Lanka will slip back to terrorism and that would mean an end of democracy in the island.

In another development, three persons were killed and at least 16 injured in a bomb blast in Colombo yesterday. An extremist Sinhalese movement has claimed responsibility for the blast.

9 Dead, 3 Wounded in Tamil Attack 10 Oct

BK100532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 10 (AFP)—At least nine people were hacked to death and three wounded Saturday when suspected Tamil militants attacked a Sinhalese village in northeastern Sri Lanka, a police source in Colombo said. He said suspected rebels of the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) stormed a farming settlement at Kantalai in the northeast early Saturday and also attacked a police post nearby. Details of the fresh massacre were not immediately available, he said. Tamil separatists have been blamed for the killings of at least 130 people in the north and east of the island this week.

'Separatist Terrorists' Attack Galanthalawa

BK100705 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0655 GMT 10 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 10(*Lanka Puwath*)—Separatist terrorists attacked the village of Galanthalawa in Kantalai, eastern Sri Lanka last night killing nine villagers and wounding seven others, authoritative sources told *Lanka Puwath*. The terrorists had used grenades and small arms fire to attack the village. Police rushed to the village and shot at the terrorists who fled from the scene.

2 Tamil Dailies Closed by Peacekeeping Force

BK101145 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1135 GMT 10 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 10 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) since its launching of operations took into custody over 200 Tamil militants who are obstructing the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord and sealed off the television and radio transmitting centres of the LTTE in Jaffna, informed sources told *Lanka Puwath* today. Two Tamil newspapers in Jaffna *Elamarasu* and *Murosoli* reportedly controlled by the LTTE has being also closed down by the IPKF. These two papers were allegedly spreading anti-accord sentiments. The IPKF have also established two tactical headquarters—one in Jaffna and another in Trincomalee under two major generals. The IPKF this morning destroyed and seized 400 kgs of high explosives and grenades in eastern Trincomalee.

LTTE Arms Factories Found Near Trincomalee

BK101515 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the peacekeeping force has unearthed many arms factories belonging to LTTE at (Madkot), about 10 km west of Trincomalee. The factories were used for manufacturing ammunition and explosives. Detonators, gun powder, and pellets were recovered. The peacekeeping troops also captured an illegal radio and television transmitter owned by the LTTE in Jaffna. An official spokesman said in New Delhi that broadcasts from this transmitter were being used by the LTTE for propaganda against India and the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. The All India Radio correspondent reports that about 45 LTTE men and others indulging in violence were arrested in raids on their hideouts in the Eastern Province. The situation in Trincomalee and Batticaloa are fast returning to normal.

Prabhakaran Still Directing LTTE Operations

BK110345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the LTTE has launched fresh attacks on the peacekeeping force in Jaffna using machine guns, mortars, and rocket-propelled grenades. Heavy fighting took place yesterday around the Jaffna Fort area and the peacekeeping force has inflicted heavy casualties on LTTE men. The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent, reporting from Jaffna, says two jawans [soldiers] of the peacekeeping force were killed and three injured in the fighting. He says the situation around Jaffna Fort is calm, but tense. The LTTE also attacked units of the 5th Battalion of the Madras Regiment, which is camped at Tellipalai, 5 km from Jaffna.

According to an official spokesman, at least eight LTTE men were killed in the exchange of fire. A CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] convoy was also ambushed near Tellipalai resulting in the death of 3 CRPF jawans and injury to eight. The peacekeeping force killed four LTTE men (?near) Kopal, 5 km from Jaffna, in an exchange of fire this morning. Some arms and ammunition were captured. One peacekeeping force jawan was injured.

The AIR correspondent further says that, following the day and night operations by the peacekeeping force, the LTTE is now under pressure and appears to be on the run. Earlier wireless message from the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran, asked all his sector commanders to attack the peacekeeping personnel and their vehicles. The message intercepted indicates that Mr Prabhakaran was directing the operations against the peacekeeping force. Over 250 LTTE militants and others engaged in violence have so far been taken into custody by the peacekeeping force in the operations that began on Thursday [8 October].

Asks Gandhi to End Offensive

BK110510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 11 (AFP)—At least 50 Tamil militants and six Indian soldiers have been killed in northern Sri Lanka in a major anti-rebel offensive by Indian troops, Indian diplomatic sources said here Sunday. Indian diplomats were strongly advising journalists not to go into operational areas because of the danger of Tamil militants killing or kidnapping journalists. A civilian aircraft heading for the northern Jaffna Peninsula Sunday morning did not leave Colombo as military authorities advised civilian aircraft not to fly to operational areas, official sources added. It was not immediately clear if reporters would be allowed into the Eastern Province where Indian troops were reported to be carrying out similar attacks on rebel camps to seize weapons in a final drive to disarm separatist militants. Indian sources said dominant militant leader Velupillai Prabhakaran had sent a message appealing to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to call off the offensive. "There is no question of turning back now. The operations will continue till the troops achieve their objective" of disarming the militants, the sources said.

Jaffna Civilians Seek Refuge in Local Temple

BK111217 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Official sources told the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation today that at least 50 LTTE terrorists are believed to be dead in confrontation with the Indian Peacekeeping Force [IPKF] in the north. The civilian population in the Jaffna town have been requested to move to IPKF checkpoints to avoid being caught in the fighting. The sources say that the people in Jaffna town are moving into the (Nandu) temple. Operations against the terrorists are continuing successfully in the north. In Batticaloa, the IPKF raided the six LTTE camps and took into custody 39 persons, including 8 hard-core terrorists. In Trincomalee, the Indian peacekeeping forces raided a fishing village and recovered 400 kg of explosives and 2 barrels of gelignite. In an area north of Trincomalee the IPKF raided an ammunition factory belonging to the LTTE and destroyed it. With the capture of 40 LTTE terrorists from Jaffna yesterday, over 250 Tamil separatists have been taken into custody so far by the IPKF since the operations began on last Thursday [8 October].

An Indian Defense Ministry statement said in Madras, that the two Tamil dailies—*Elamurasu* and *Murosoli*—used by the LTTE to incite violence were closed down. The transmitting installation, and equipment used by the terrorists that could not be carried away, were destroyed by IPKF, which took into custody 10 men manning the installation. The Defense Ministry statement in Madras also said that a wireless message from the leader of the LTTE, Prabhakaran, to all his sector commanders to attack the Indian peacekeeping forces, vehicles, and personnel, was intercepted on Friday [9 October] night. It added that his message indicated that Prabhakaran was directing the operations against the peacekeeping force.

An IPKF patrol party returning to [words indistinct] Jaffna Fort area was fired upon yesterday afternoon by LTTE terrorists, who drove behind them in four vehicles. The LTTE terrorists also opened mortar fire on an IPKF camp in (Pennipali) near Jaffna. Interception of another wireless message, the Indian statement said, indicated that the LTTE deputy commander, (Mahatiya), was directing yesterday afternoon's attack on the IPKF.

Troops Kill 120, Capture 112 Tamil Rebels

BK111610 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 11 (AFP)—At least 120 Tamil guerrillas died in continued fighting with Indian troops during a final offensive against separatists in northern Sri Lanka, state-run television said here Sunday. Another 112 rebels were captured during Indian operations Sunday and "many more" Tamil bodies might be under building debris on the northern Jaffna Peninsula, the television news said, quoting Sri Lankan security sources. Six soldiers in India's peacekeeping force were also killed and another 48 wounded during battles still raging across the Jaffna Peninsula, a Tamil militant stronghold, the news bulletin said. A large quantity of arms and ammuntion were seized from the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the most powerful guerrilla group. India's 15,000-strong peacekeeping force on Thursday launched operations in the north and east to disarm Tamil rebels who have spurned a July 29 peace accord signed by New Delhi and Colombo to end communal strife in Sri Lanka. Indian diplomats have said the operations will continue until the rebels are disarmed.

More than 300 rebels have been arrested, according to official figures. Authorities said the curfew in Jaffna would continue into Tuesday.

Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayewardene, in a special televised address Sunday [11 October], said that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) leader Velupillai Prabhakaran "went off his head and started slaughtering Sinhalese villagers last week." He was referring to a series of massacres which followed the suicide of 15 LTTE cadres who swallowed cyanide Monday [5 October] rather than face interrogation by the Sri Lankan authorities. Twelve people were hacked to death in an eastern village Saturday [10 October] pushing the civilian death toll to 140. The massacres had led to a "flow of refugees from Sinahalese villages," Mr. Jayewardene said. The 81-year-old president said Sri Lankan forces were being deployed in Sinhalese villages bordering Tamil areas, adding that they would be protected. He appealed to the refugees to be ready to return to their homes as soon as possible so as to defeat the aims of the rebels who wanted to flood Colombo with frightened Sinhalese. The refugees would be told when it was safe to return, he said. The country could not progress nor could democracy last if the Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord was not implemented, the president told his island nation of some 167 million people.

Official Says Army Confined to Barracks

BK111658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] More than 120 LTTE men were killed and a large number of them injured during the last 2 days, when the peacekeeping force launched a counteroffensive to the unprovoked firing by the LTTE around Jaffna Fort, Telipallai, and (Neocopai). The LTTE kept up intense firing on the peacekeeping force today. The peacekeeping force is now in the process of surrounding the LTTE. The peacekeeping force has secured a strong foothold on the outskirts of the town. It successfully destroyed a large explosive and ammunition dump of the LTTE near the Jaffna railway station. The peacekeeping force destroyed an LTTE transmitter near Telipallai and sank a boat which was carrying arms and ammunition in the east of Jaffna port. In today's exchange of fire 1 jawan [soldier] of the peacekeeping force was killed and 21 injured. Lieutenant General Deepender Singh, GOC [General Officer Commander] Southern Command, visited Palaly today and reviewed the situation.

The exchange of fire on all fronts, including Jaffna Fort, is continuing. Curfew has been clamped in the entire Jaffna town by the peacekeeping force for two days. In the Eastern Province, 26 LTTE men, including area commander of Amparai, have been apprehended. Situation in Trincomalee and Batticaloa remained tense, but under control. An official spokesman said in New Delhi this evening, that shoot-at-sight orders have been issued to deal with those violating curfew restriction. The spokesman told newsmen that the peacekeeping force is taking necessary measures to ensure durable peace in the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Following number of cases of LTTE attacks in the Eastern Province, the peacekeeping force has spread out its personnel in the villages to give protection. The spokesman said the situation has been largely brought under control.

Asked whether any initiative has been taken for a dialogue with the LTTE, the spokesman said at present the focus of attention is on the measures to restore peace. He pointed out that it was LTTE which broke off the talks and resorted to violence and brutal killing of fellow Tamils, Sinhalese, Muslims, and now attacks the peacekeeping force. He said violence seems to be creed of the LTTE. The spokesman denied a press report put out from Madras that the Sri Lankan Army is jointly patrolling with the peacekeeping force. He described the report as false, baseless, and mischievous. He said the Sri Lankan Army has been confined to the barracks. It has been respecting the provisions of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. The spokesman added that such reports are being put out by people who indulge in brutal violence against the Tamils, Sinhalese, and Muslims and now try to cover up the wanton killing with wanton disinformation.

The Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, has appealed to President Jayewardene and the LTTE to negotiate and find a permanent solution to the ethnic problem and restore peace within the framework of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. He described the recent spurt of violence in the island as unfortunate and painful. A similar appeal was also made by the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] to the LTTE. The general secretary of the TULF, Mr Amirthalingam, expressed shock at the attack on the peacekeeping force by the LTTE. He said that India is the country that had come to our rescue during the days of ethnic riot.

LTTE Headquarters in Madras Suburb Raided

BK120635 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0630 GMT 12 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 12 (*Lanka Puwath*)—250 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) terrorists have been killed by the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) in battles in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, largely in the north during the weekend, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*. The sources said in addition, 120 Tiger terrorists have been captured. Nine IPKF personnel had been killed and five were reported missing. Official sources also said that 66 IPKF soldiers have been wounded. The sources further said that the IPKF is going all out to smash the terrorist network in the next two days.

Meanwhile news agency reports from Madras state that two terrorist bases and two communication centers have been destroyed by Indian authorities thus disrupting logistics and communication links, particularly between Indian-based Tango/Sera in Madras and the 14 I base at Rameshwaran which were described by security sources has been very active. [Sentence as received] The reports further stated that the raids on the headquarters of the LTTE in a Madras suburb and the two bases along the southeast coast were to seek the Tigers' leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran. Meanwhile latest security reports stated that the LTTE had launched a major attack last night on the Jaffna Fort and it had been repulsed by a combined force of IPKF, Sri Lanka Army and the police.

Jaywardene Remarks on Situation, Indian Role

BK121131 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene said last night, that the JVP [Janatha Vemukthi Peramuna, People's Liberation Front] terrorists are raising their heads again with the support of the LTTE terrorists. In a broadcast to the nation, the president observed that there is a coalition between the LTTE and JVP to damage or harm, and ultimately, to overthrow the government elected by the people and to have a government of their own. The terrorists had been able to frighten the villagers, particularly in the east. They have gone amongst them pretending to be friends, saying that they cannot be protected and they should leave their homes. The idea is to bring as many refugees as possible to Colombo and flood the city. The president said the aim of the JVP terrorists was to use them as a base for a mass uprising (?so that) JVP could join them with the arms they have stolen. The president appealed to the refugees not to fall into this terrorist trap.

President Jayewardene said that troops of the Sri Lanka Army have been moved over the past few days to protect Sinhala villages in the east. The Indian Armed Forces will be deployed in Tamil areas. He appealed to the refugees to return to their place as soon as possible saying that the government will see to it that any houses destroyed are rebuilt and compensation paid. Regarding complaints about the Indian Peacekeeping Force, the president said that investigations are being conducted in cooperation with the Indian authorities and remedial action is being taken.

LTTE Claims Killing 30 Indian Commandos

BK121235 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 87

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] For our reports we go first to Sri Lanka where bitter fighting is reported to be going on in the Jaffna Peninsula as Indian troops continued their offensive against the main Tamil separatist group, the Tamil Tigers. The Tigers say they have surrounded paratroopers whom the Indians dropped by helicopters into the grounds of Jaffna University and the Indians are reported to be sending heavy reinforcements to the scene. (John Wetty) in Colombo takes up the story.

[Begin (Wetty) recording] Reports from Jaffna are still extremely sketchy. But sources close to the Tigers in Tamil areas south of the peninsula, confirmed that Indians dropped paratroop commandos from helicopters into Jaffna University on Sunday night. According to these sources, about 250 men were involved, and the Tigers are claiming to have surrounded them and killed 30. Heavy reinforcements are reported to be moving up from nearby Indian military camps, but there are still no official account of the battle from the Indians in Colombo. Indian spokesmen here are so far admitting to only 15 of their killed and 79 wounded, while claiming to have killed more than 150 Tamil Tigers. Sri Lankan military sources, however, put the figure at nearer 250. But they are unlikely to be as well informed as the Indians since the Sri Lankan troops are confined to barracks and are not participating in the battle. One Sri Lankan officer is reported to have been shot dead by a sniper as he was watching the battle from the military camp in the old Dutch fort in Jaffna. The Tamil Tigers have denied Indian claims to have killed many of their men and say that most of the Tamils killed are civilians. In a statement from Madras, they have accused the Indians of conducting what they called a genocidal war, by the protector turning against the very people whom they are meant to protect. [End recording]